The Yolo Democrat

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The Yolo Democrat

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WM. SAUNDERS,

Editor and Proprietor.

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THE ILLUSTRATED

Historical Atlas of Yolo Co.

We are preparing a volume to illustrate and describe your County. The plan of this work is to represent by language and pictures its most important features, as shown in residences, Farms, Mills, Mines, Schools, Churches, Hotels and Business Houses, which of themselves are monuments to the taste and prosperity of the community in which they are situated and which no written description can portray.

The Illustrations are to be made from original sketches drawn on the spot by Artists of the first ability. All sections of the County will be visited and the owners of prominent places deemed worthy of representation will be invited to have them prepared for the work. Similar works issued in other Counties have received the cordial support and generous patronage of leading citizens interested in the welfare and prosperity of their respective localities.

We have completed arrangements for publishing in our work the

OFFICIAL MAP OF THE COUNTY!

Thus supplying a long felt want by placing in the hands of every subscriber a correct copy of the Map, which will be well drawn and lithographed and divided into six sections. Each section will be 16x20 inches in size, and contain Six Congressional Townships.

Our aim will be to spread abroad reliable information relative to your County. The work will contain a large amount of Historical, Descriptive and Statistical matter of value and interest to all residents, and will be suitable for any parlor or library, and one which all citizens may feel proud to show to their friends at home and abroad as a representation of the enterprise, business and wealth of the County.

DePUE & CO., Publishers.

mh20w

MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO.,

FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY!

COLLEGE BLOCK, MAIN ST.,

WOODLAND, CAL.

FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS.

Agents for Butterick's Patterns; also

The Remington Sewing Machine and Attachments. mh13w

S. A. WOLFE,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

S. W. Cor. J and 5th Street, Sacramento.

FIRST-CLASS WORK A SPECIALTY.

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HOME MADE SHIRTS,

Of the Very Best Quality,

And warranted to fit, for $1.75 and $2 each—as good as traveling agents sell for $3. Patronize home manufacture by giving your orders to MRS. T. C. POCKMAN,

ap25w Masonic Block Woodland.

AITKEN & FISH.

PREMIUM

PIONEER MARBLE WORKS

177 R St., bet. 7th and 8th,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

ap16w

WOODLAND VARIETY STORE!

Opposite College, Main Street, Woodland, Cal.

Full stock of Stationery & School Books, ALSO,

CIGARS, TOBACCO, CANDIES, TOYS.

Pictures, Frames, Brackets, Ammunition, Cutlery and Variety Goods. Catholic Books and Pictures a specialty.

jeldw GEO. C. ST. LOUIS.

C. W. PROCTOR,

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST,

Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

UNDER CRAFT HOTEL, MAIN ST., WOODLAND.

jeldw

WOODLAND MILLS,

J. M. RHODES, Proprietor.

ALWAYS ON HAND:

Fine and Graham Flour, Shorts, Bran,

CORN MEAL, ETC.

Grists and feed ground on short notice.

Market Price Paid for Good Wheat.

jeldw

F. B. CHANDLER,

DEALER IN

LUMBER

—AND—

ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL,

Efmira, Solano County; Winters, Yolo County; and Madison, Yolo Co., Cal.

All our stock purchased direct from the Manufacturers. fe21w

MARCUS C. HAWLEY & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

Hardware and Agricultural Implements!

J, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD STS.

SACRAMENTO.

The undersigned is authorized by the above named firm to sell to the Farmers of Yolo County for delivery at Woodland, at Sacramento Prices, any implement embraced in their large stock. He respectfully invites the Farmers of the County to an inspection of the

"MEADOW KING MOWER"

And the TAYLOR SULKY RAKE."

Samples of which may be seen at the WOODLAND MILLS.

my1w3m LLOYD B. RHODES.

FRENCH RESTAURANT.

WOODLAND, CAL.

Oysters in Every Style!

MEALS AT ALL HOURS. Ice Cream and Strawberries. Board by the week, Five Dollars.

jeldw B. DENNEBY, Prop'r.

WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN OF experience a situation as Cook on a Ranch. Enquire at the Tackney House.

my29dlw

WOODLAND BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Cards in this Directory, two lines, Daily and Weekly, $1 per month; or in advance $10 a year.

ATTORNEYS, NOTARIES, ETC.

E R. BUSH, Attorney-at-Law and Searcher of Records, office in Court House.

C H. GAROUTTE Attorney-at-Law, office in Court House.

W B. TREADWELL, Attorney-at-Law, office at Court House.

J C. BALL, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, office over Bank of Woodland.

C P. SPRAGUE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, office in Bank building.

JOHN LAMBERT, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, over C. S. Frost's office.

C S. FROST, Attorney and Conveyancer, Land Agt., one door west of Express office.

S G. HARPER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Harper's building, up stairs.

F E. BAKER, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Room 1, Excelsior Block.

MARSHALL, CRAIG & GRANT, Attys and Counsellors at Law, Excelsior Block.

P H. SIBLEY, Attorney-at-Law and Justice of the Peace; office in Town Hall.

GEORGE ALFORD, Town Marshal and General Collector, office in Town Hall.

WARREN POWERS, Constable for Cache Creek Township, office in Town Hall.

NIGHT-WATCHMAN and Police Officer, Wm. Coulter, headquarters at Town Hall.

PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS.

D R. E. L. PARRAMORE, office at Elston & White's Drug Store, Galbraith's Block.

D R. GEO. H. JACKSON, office over Webber's Drug store, west side of Express Office.

D R. THOS. ROSS, Physician and Surgeon, office at Proctor's Drug Store.

D R. A. STRONG, Physician and Surgeon, office at Proctor's Drug Store.

D R. A. B. MERRITT, Physician and Surgeon, office at Proctor's Drug Store.

D R. B. H. PIERSON, Physician and Surgeon, office at Mack Webber's Drug Store.

D R. W. T. LUCAS, office over Webber's Drug store, one door west of Express Office.

C E. PINKHAM, M. D., Homeopathic Physician, office over Bank of Woodland.

PRATHER & HOLMES, Dentists, office up stairs Bank Building.

D R. L. WELGES, German Physician, office and res. First st., first house south of Main.

D R. I. N. HODGEN, Practical Dentist, Room 2 (up stairs), Excelsior Block.

D R. A. N. DICK, Practical Dentist, office over Webber's drug store.

VARIOUS MANUFACTURERS.

WOODLAND FLOURING MILL, J. P. Rhodes, N. W. cor. First and Court streets.

P KRELLENBERG, Furniture Dealer and Manufacturer, S. W. cor. Main and Third.

MRS. T. C. POCKMAN, Shirt Manufacturer, Masonic Block, East Woodland.

RAG CARPET MANUFACTORY, west of R. Rupley's Corners, south side Main street.

J K. SMITH, General Furniture Dealer, College Block, near Railroad street.

H P. MARTIN, Patent Stone Manufacturer and Marble Works, cor. Main and 3d sts.

DRUGGISTS AND JEWELERS.

C W. PROCTOR, Drugs, Paints, Perfumery, etc., one door east of Porter's Grocery.

ELSTON & WHITE, Drugs, Paints, Stationery, Perfumery, etc., Galbraith's Block.

MACK WEBBER, Drugs, Medicines, Perfumeries, etc., one door west of Express Office.

C W. GREEN, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Stationery, Toys, etc., College Block.

S. GRAY, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, in C D Morlin's Store, opp Express Office.

WAGON-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, &c

B B. JOHNSON all kinds of Blacksmithing, opposite Tackney House.

PERRY & HARRIS, Blacksmiths and Machinists, First street, south of Bank.

J SOVEREIGN, Wagon Maker and Blacksmith; shop on First street, north of Main.

DUNPHY & STOCKING, Blacksmiths, Horseshoers, etc., opp. Exchange Hotel.

B F. READY, Blacksmith, Horseshoer, etc. southeast corner Main and Second streets.

DIETZ & KNOX, Carriage and Wagon Makers, Iron work, etc., cor. 1st and Main.

P FITZGERALD, Blacksmithing and Horseshoeing, Main street, opp. Tackney House.

A WEAVER, Wagon and Carriage Maker, Blacksmithing, etc., east of Wash'n Hall.

TAILORS AND SHOEMAKERS.

BENOIT BROS., Fashionable Merchant Tailors, north side Main, west of Railroad st.

J A. BUTZ, Fashionable Merchant Tailor, College Block.

L ZIRKER, Merchant Tailor, Repairer, etc., College Block.

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, Wm. Williams, one door west of Adams' Grocery.

C MILLER, Boot and Shoemaker, two doors east of Postoffice.

JOHN ZECHER, Boot and Shoemaker, next door to Knox's Barber shop.

J G. HUDSON, Boot and Shoemaker, southwest corner Main and Railroad streets.

A STAMPEHL, Boot and Shoemaker, a few doors east of Washington Hall.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAILY AND WEEKLY DEMOCRAT, Wm. Saunders, Ed'r & Pub'r, Freeman's block.

YOLO MAIL, W. W. Theobalds, (Weekly) Editor and Publisher, office in Burns' block.

DEPUE & CO., Compilers "Illustrated History of Yolo County," Excelsior Block.

WOODLAND WATER WORKS, J. W. Peek, southeast cor. Main and 4th streets.

FRANK DURSTON, Bill Poster and Advertising Agent, P. O. box 152.

NEWS DEPOT, E. Berg, Papers, Periodicals, from all parts the world, op. Capital Hotel.

WOODLAND GAS WORKS, J. D. Stephens Pres't, F. M. Brown Supt., 4th and Main.

WOODLAND POULTRY YARD, Mrs. C. H. Sprague, east of Railroad Depot.

PUGET SOUND LUMBER YARDS, A. Powell manager, near railroad.

PLANING MILLS & LUMBER YARDS.

PLANING MILLS, Caldwell Bros. Prop's, also Contractors, etc., near Water Works.

RAILROAD PLANING MILLS, H. D. White, Wood and Iron work, Main st. near Depot.

PIONEER LUMBER YARDS, R. H. Newton & Co., corner Court and Railroad streets.

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND PAINTERS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, J. W. King, every style of Photograph, over Porter & Co.

PORTABLE PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, W. J. Vandiveer, Exchange Hotel corner.

E HOERNLEIN, House, Sign and Carriage Painter, south side Main, bet. 2d and 3d sts.

VARIETY STORES.

WOODLAND VARIETY STORE, Geo. C. St. Louis, Stationery, Toys, etc., opp. College.

VARIETY STORE, Mrs. P. Hafky, Groceries, Tobacco, Toys, etc., north side of Main st.

UNCLE JOE LABUSIER, Fruits, Nuts, Candies, Tobacco, etc., opposite Postoffice.

J C. O'CONNOR, Stationery, Candies, Nuts, Tobacco, etc., next door to Fashion Stables.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

J G. SCHWALM, Groceries and Provisions, opposite Washington Hall.

J L. EATON, Groceries, Provisions, Fruits, Vegetables, etc., cor. Main and Third sts.

T J. ADAMS, Groceries, Provisions, Fruits, Vegetables, etc., Main street, near Second.

J H. EATON & SON, Grocers and Provision Dealers, Fruits, etc., Galbraith's Block.

A D. PORTER & CO., Groceries, Provisions, Gen'l Family Supplies, Craft House Block.

HARDWARE, TINWARE, ETC.

H B. WOOD, Shelf and Heavy Hardware Farming Tools, Wagons, etc., Main street.

F S. FREEMAN & CO., Hardware, Farming Implem'ts, Machinery, etc., College Block.

H KUHN & BRO., Stoves, Tin and Water Pipe Fitting, Pumps, etc., College Block.

C D. MORIN, Stoves, Tinware, Water Tanks, Gas and Water Pipes, opp. Express Office.

C F. GRISWOLD, Stoves, Tinware, Gas and Water Pipes, Pumps, etc., near Postoffice.

SALOONS, BREWERIES, ETC.

VOLO BREWERY, Schaerley & Miller, Proprietors, west Main street, north side.

WOODLAND BREWERY, Wirth Brothers, Lincoln Avenue, west end.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LIQUORS, L. Dreyfus, opposite Express Office.

PACIFIC SALOON, C. Seiber, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., next to Pendegast & Co.

DINZLER'S SALOON & LUNCH HOUSE, Adam Dinzler, S. E. cor. 2d and Court sts.

CACHE CREEK SALOON, Thomas Pierce, Liquors, Cigars, west of Fashion Stables.

HARRY GALLIHER, Eagle Saloon, Burns and Dietz Block, Main street.

A DEHLIER, San Francisco Beer, Wines and Liquors, opposite Capital Hotel.

LASKY'S SALOON, I. Lasky, Wines, Cigars and Liquors, College Block.

PIONEER SALOON, W. W. Woods, Wines, Liquors, etc., opposite Postoffice.

ABE'S, Abe Morris, Wines, Liquors and Cigars, Main street, opposite Postoffice.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE SALOON, Voorhees & Berry, next to Capital Hotel.

CAPITAL HOTEL SALOON, John Tackney, Wines, Liquors, etc., in Hotel building.

GOLDEN EAGLE SALOON, John Moore, Wines, etc., next Wood's Hardware Store.

CRAFT SALOON, C. Barr, Wines, Liquors and Cigars, east end of Craft Hotel.

STEGALL'S OLD CORNER, H. Stegall, Wines, etc., northeast cor. Main and RR. sts.

FASHION SALOON, Wilcox & Sproul, Wines, etc., northwest cor. Main and RR. streets.

SWISS SALOON, C. Bush, Wine, Beer and Cigars, Washington Hall.

EXCHANGE SALOON, A. W. Tucker, adjoining American Exchange Hotel.

EMPIRE SALOON, Geo. W. Bentley, Cor. Second and Main streets.

WOODLAND WINERY, J. Q. A. Clark, Proprietor, opp. Water Works, east Main st.

BARBERS AND BATH ROOMS.

PETER HUMMEL, Shaving 25 cents, Haircutting 25 cents, opp. Fashion Stables.

EMILE DINZLER, Fashionable Barber: Haircutting 25c, Shampooing 25c. College Block.

BATH ROOMS AND BARBER SHOP, WM. Knox, one door east of Craft House.

JAKE SCOTT, Pioneer Barber, one door east of Frazer & Co's butcher shop.

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES.

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES, Pockman & Smith, First street, north of Main.

CITY LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLES, Uncle Henry, opposite Exchange Hotel.

ELDORADO LIVERY STABLES, T. C. Pockman, Main street, near Third.

FASHION LIVERY AND FEED STABLES, Marders & Lawson, cor. Main and RR. sts.

CARPENTERS.

CARSON & GLENN, Architects and Builders, shop in White's Planing Mill, near R.R.

A STAMP, Carpenter, Housebuilder, etc., Washington Hall building.

MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS.

MISS MILLIE ROBINSON, Fashionable Dressmaking, at Green's, College block.

MRS. WEBBER, Fashionable Dressmaker in all styles, over Nickelsburg's store.

MRS. H. U. OGBURN, Millinery in the latest modes, one door east of Pendegast & Co.

MRS. M. C. CURTIS, Dressmaking, also Candies, etc., east of Postoffice.

MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO., Fashionable Milliners, College Block, Main street.

HARNESS-MAKERS, ETC.

T J. PRIOR, Harness Maker and Dealer in Harness and Saddle Materials, Prior's bdg.

L DIETZ, Harness, Saddles, Robes, Whips, etc., Dietz & Burns' block.

S B. RELYEA, Carriage Trimmer, etc., shop next door east of Town Hall.

D TOBIAS & BRO., Harness Makers, etc., south side Main, near Railroad street.

Churches, Societies, Etc.

Christian Church, Railroad street south of Main; services Sunday morning and evening, and Thursday evening.

Congregational, First street south of Main; services Sunday morning and evening, and Thursday evening.

Methodist Episcopal, West Main street, south side; services Sunday morning and evening, and Thursday evening.

Catholic, West Main street, north side; services Sundays and Holydays.

Baptist, at Washington Hall, West Main street; services Sunday morning.

Seventh-Day Adventists Third street south; services Saturday morning, and Tuesday and Friday evenings.

Hesperian College—J N Pendegast, President, J K Smith, Secretary. Faculty—Profs. A M Elston, B A Grant, P A Pedlar, W C Ridgway, I Brown; Miss Elma Edwards, Music Teacher.

Public School, J W Goin, Principal: Assistants, Miss Bettie Woods, Mrs. Pedlar, Mrs Dexter, Miss M E Freeman, Miss Genoa Lawson, Mrs Grant, Mrs DeLong and Miss J M Kean.

Public Library, opposite Capital Hotel. Mrs L F Craft, Secretary; open every evening.

F & A M, Hall East Main street between 3d and 4th.

R A M, meet at Masonic Hall 1st Wednesday in each month.

Odd Fellows' Hall over Bank of Woodland; meet Saturday night.

Good Templars, Hall West Main street, south side; meet Wednesday evening.

A O U W, meet in Odd Fellows Hall Tuesday evening.

O K S B, (Jewish) meet Sunday at Odd Fellows' Hall.

Knights of Fythias meet Monday evening at Good Templars Hall.

Turn Verein, Turners Hall, meet 1st Wednesday in each month.

Ladies Relief Society, Mrs A Alexander, President; Mrs. W. W. Brownell, Vice-President; Mrs. C. W. Bush, Treasurer; Mrs. Dr. Parramore, Secretary.

Woodland Fire Company, No 1, W F Moses Foreman, L Chase engineer.

Cemetery Association, Jason Watkins President, J K Smith Secretary.

Woodland Race Course, — Parker manager.

Postoffice, L Walker P M.

Telegraph Office, Postoffice building, R A Fitzgerald operator.

Railroad Agent, E Valentine; residence at the Depot.

County and Town Officers.

S. C. Denson, Distrct Judge Sixth Judicial District for Yolo Co.—Regular Terms, January, May and September.

E R Bush, County and Probate Judge.

John Lambert, Joint Senator for Yolo and Solano.

W M LeWitt, Assemblyman.

Supervisors—S N Mering, J C Smith, Wm Sims, R F Hester, R H Newton.

Carey Barney, Sheriff; John E. Maltby, Under Sheriff.

D M Burns, Clerk and Auditor.

R W Megowan, Recorder.

C H Garoutte, District Attorney.

A C Kean, Treasurer.

R H Beamer, Assessor.

H B Pendegast, Supt. Public Schools.

James E R O'Farrell, County Surveyor.

S L Monday, Public Administrator.

P Krellenberg, Coroner.

County Hospital—Physician, Thomas Ross, Warden, B F Harlan.

Town Trustees—Jas Viers, John M Rhodes, A Nickelsburg, Otto Schluer, Christ Sieber; A Nicklesbarg, Town Clerk.

City Attorney—W B Treadwell.

Marshal—George Alford.

Policemen—Wm Coulter and Del Simmons.

Justice of the Peace—P H Sibley.

Constables—Warren Powers, S M Norton.

Public Halls—Central Hall, Geo D Fiske manager; Washington Hall, W W Porter proprietor; Turn Verein Hall, Otto Schluer manager.

ED. MARSHALL. J. CRAIG. W. H. GRANT.

MARSHALL, CRAIG & GRANT,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.

Special attention to Patent Suits and Probate Cases. Excelsior Block, Woodland. apldw

CREED HAYMOND. DARWIN C. ALLEN.

HAYMOND & ALLEN,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Office over Gillig, Mott & Co's, No. 53 J street, Sacramento. my18w

J. C. BALL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY,

OFFICE—Over Bank of Woodland, Main street, Woodland, Cal. ap18w

DR. GEORGE H. JACKSON,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,

Office, one door west of Express Office; Residence, Second St., between Lincoln and Oak Avenues. myldw

F. E. BAKER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,

And Notary Public.

Practices in District and Supreme Courts. Office in Excelsior Block, Woodland. [myldw

DR. A. STRONG,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office, at Proctor's Drug Store, Woodland. Calls promptly responded to at all hours. jeldw

THOMAS ROSS, M.D.C.M.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Office at Proctor's Drug Store, Residence, College Street, fourth house south of Main. myl1w

L. WELGES, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

(Deutscher Arzt, Wundarzt und Geburtshelfer,)

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—First house on First, South of Main Street. mh5w

E. R. BUSH,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

Searcher of Records and Conveyancer.

Office in Court House, Woodland, Cal. myldw

DR. W. T. LUCAS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office, over Thomas & Bidwell's Store, Main Street, Woodland. myldw

GENERAL MACHINERY

.....AND.....

REPAIR SHOP.

The attention of the People of Yolo and adjoining counties is called to the fact that

Messrs. Perry & Harris

Now have their Machine Shop in complete running order, and solicit the patronage of all who are interested in the Machinery line. Repairs on Engines, Separators, Feeders, Headers, Mowers, Plows, and all other Agricultural Implements, we make our specialty. We have

FACILITIES AND EXPERIENCE

For doing the same, and do not hesitate to say that we have AS GOOD MACHINERY AS CAN BE FOUND ON THE COAST.

THE BEST OF MECHANICS,

Both on Wood and Iron we have at all times. Call for your Machine work, Blacksmithing and Wood work, and satisfy yourselves, before transporting and paying the enormous rates of freight to and fro for miles away to the cities. By doing

FIRST-CLASS WORK

And square dealing, we are in hopes to merit your patronage.

Shop on First Street, near Bank of Woodland.

my4dw PERRY & HARRIS.

HOTEL PROPERTY

FOR SALE!

The undersigned has determined to offer for sale his Hotel Property in Woodland, consisting of the

Capital Hotel!

The largest, most centrally located Hotel in the city, and now doing a good business; also

THE TACKNEY HOUSE,

A well established Hotel with a first-rate run of custom.

The object in selling is to engage in other business.

For particulars, apply to

JOHN TACKNEY,

At the Capital Hotel,

my28dw Woodland.

FRENCH MERCHANT TAILORS!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES BY

BENOIT BROS.

Until further notice, we will make suits to order as follows:

SUITS.

Black Suits worth	$56	for	$45.00
Business " "	45	"	35.00
" " "	35	"	25.00

PANTS.

French Doeskin worth	$14	for	$12.00
Pants "	9	"	7.00
" "	7	"	5.00
" "	6	"	4.50

The gentlemen of Woodland and vicinity are invited to give us a call.

BENOIT BROS.,

One door West of Postoffice, Woodland.

March 30th, 1879. jeldw

F. S. FREEMAN & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

HARDWARE

—AND—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

OILS, PAINTS

And House Furnishing Goods!

BUY WHEAT AND WOOL.

WOODLAND, CAL.

Store of General Merchandise at Capay. ap14d

THE NEW CONSTITUTION—THE DEMOCRACY AND THE RENEGADES.

The Prospective Outlook—Can the Tail Wag the Dog?

WINTERS, May 29th, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—In your daily issue of the 28th instant I notice a communication from your correspondent Geo. J. Lucas, which seems to me like a very feeble, futile attempt to cover up or disguise his contemplated treachery to the Democratic party, (with which he claims heretofore to have acted), by a tissue of sophistry and special pleading that are unworthy a man who assumes to enlighten his fellow man as a correspondent of the public press. He opens by saying:

"I have been in Woodland twice during the past week, and have witnessed some peculiar things, and heard some remarkable statements. I conversed with some men of reputed intelligence who still call themselves *old simon pure Democrats*, who voted in favor of the old Constitution."

Indeed! What a remarkable discovery! It he will look abroad over the State out of the limits of Woodland he will find some fifty thousand just such "simon pure Democrats" who preferred the old Constitution to the new, with its new fangled dogmas that those who begat them cannot understand—that no two of those who voted for them can agree upon as to their real meaning. Your correspondent adds: "I was asked if I was going to abandon them and join the New Constitution party? I frankly told them I was." And he further says: "From my stand-point, a party to be lasting and durable must have some great underlying principles that are as immutable as the everlasting mountains. *The Democratic party has principles of that character*," he adds, and yet in the face of this honest admission of a conceded fact, this new-light political saint, too pure to stay among his old simon pure Democratic associates, proposes to abandon them and the Democratic party to follow an *ignis fatuus*, a "jack-o'-the-lantern," into the new party of the H. B's. I do not know that I perfectly comprehend his exact "stand-point." He would evidently like to keep one foot as a stand-point upon the old Democratic platform, from which he is about to apostatize, while by a long, painful stride he seeks to place the other foot on a shifting plank of the H. B's platform. To make this wide and painful stretch the easier, he tries to rifle a plank from the old Democratic platform, and to take it with him. He says: "All the strong planks of the platforms of *both parties*, for the present, have been *transferred* to the new Constitution." Indeed! What a pretty patch-work platform they must have in this new-fangled party! Regular mosaic work! A free trade plank from the Democratic platform, a high tariff monopoly plank from the Republican platform, and a communistic vote-yourself-a-farm plank from the Kearneyite Workingmen's platform. But I must give your correspondent the benefit of the idea he is evidently struggling to make out, and that is that the Democracy have deserted him and their principles, and not he them. That has always been the plea and pretext of renegades in all ages to cover their treachery. Some forty years ago, in fighting the battles of the Democracy in my editorial harness, I had occasion to show up these treacherous pretenders. When James Watson Webb, editor of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, had $52,000 worth of "reasons" for abandoning the Democratic party and going over to the support of Nick Biddle and his United States Bank and the Whig party, his plea was that the Democracy had abandoned him and their true platform; that he still stood upon that platform, and all the rest of the Democrats were the deserters. So again, when Hon. N. P. Talmage, United States Senator, found it convenient to desert the Democracy and go over to the Whigs, he, too, carried the Democratic platform with him, and if was the Democratic party that deserted him, and not he them. The number of times the Democratic party thus deserted its platform and principles, was only limited by the number of apostates that from year to year found it to their interest to apostatize and go over to the enemy. But still, we could never discover the least sign of any Democratic fruit from these renegades after they got into their new party. This it will no doubt be when these political Puritans, these H. B's, get over into their conglomerate party. But this fact I have noticed during the past half century: that whenever the Democracy has purged itself of these unsound elements, the greater has been its prosperity, the more rapid its progress. And the mutineers who now seek to betray and demoralize the good old Democratic party will find in the end that the worst calamity will fall upon their own heads.

And now a few words on the present position of parties in this State: From present appearances we are to have four parties and four sets of candidates. First the Democratic who seek to make the new Constitution, now that it has been adopted by a vote of the people, as Democratic as possible, to aid in shaping laws under it that shall secure the greatest good to the greatest number: that shall free the people as much as possible from the oppression of monopolies, and, at the same time, avoiding partisanship as far as may be in the formation of our laws and the establishment of a pure, honest, upright, impartial judiciary. And it will also aim to lay the foundation for a united, compact, and triumphant success in the Senatorial and Presidential campaigns soon to follow.

Then the Republican party have their organization, whose chief aim is to gain and perpetuate their power in national affairs, and try to secure their success in this State, mainly to that end, as well as to get all the offices they can in the State.

Then there is the Kearneyite Workingmen's party, who don't seek any office—O, no, but expect all the offices are to be *thrust upon them*, and they intend to take all the blost out of the "bloated bond-holders," and blost themselves with it! And to grab all the land from the land-grabbers, and give it to the landless tramps; to drive all the capital out of the State, hang the millionaires, and steal their "plug hats" and soiled linen and then the "plug ugly" and the "plug hat brigade" can re-unite, and hold fraternal high carnival on the sand lots.

And then, last, as well as least, comes the new party—by their rivals and late coadjutors and cheek-by-jowl associates maliciously and variously dubbed the "Honorable Bilks"—and the "plug hat brigade," and who themselves assume the cognomen of "*The* Constitutional Party" par excellence. This party don't want to have offices thrust upon them, but forthwith thrust themselves upon the offices, and say to all outsiders who did not vote with them, this is our Constitution, we made it—"to the victors belong the spoils," and we must have all the offices and emoluments under it, all the stealings, and you, rusty Democrats, and you bloated bond-holding Republicans, and you, ye unwashed cubs of the sand-lots, *stand back*; it is all our thunder. To this the sand lotters demur most indignantly, they say it is *their* bantling; that they made it and caused its adoption; and they claim that as the Honorable Bilks are only as a tail to their dog, it is the height of presumption for the tail to seek to wag the dog. And a regular Kilkenny fight has already commenced between these fratricides. Kearney kicks the *Chronicle* and the *Chronicle* kicks Kearney, and the sand-lotters spit upon the H. B's, and the H. B's turn up their aristocratic noses at the *sans culottes* of the sand-hills.

While this fratricidal fight is going on, the Democracy is organizing all over the State, and this is about what we predict the result will be when the election takes place:

Democratic popular vote	60,000
Republican popular vote	50,000
Kearneyites popular vote	16,000
H. B's popular vote	14,000
Total	140,000

Let the renegades take warning.

Yours, T. HART HYATT.

P. S.—I trust that Governor Irwin, Senator Casserly, Attorney-General Hamilton and General Minis will survive being read out of the Democratic party by the "statesman of Yolo." T. H. H.

A Flying Visit to Sacramento.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Monday morning I conceived the idea of going over and once more taking a look at the "City of the Plains," and arose early and assumed the proper garb for the occasion. After a short delay the iron horse snuffed the air and started off for his run of 22 miles and repeat. Arriving safe and sound, I sat about taking items. First I visited the principal thoroughfares and saw many changes, all denoting activity in business. After conversing with prominent personages about the times and future prospects, I found all confident of a glorious and prosperous future for the Capital City. I then meandered through the by-ways where the cool shade of beautiful trees and fragrant perfumes from a thousand different flowers greeted my senses and inspired my soul with sublime thoughts of the far off spirit world, where sorrow never comes. Time flew by so rapidly in listening to the music of numerous little birds who warbled their sweet songs amongst the branches of trees and beds of flowers, that it was some time before I came to the realization that the day was nearly gone, and I had to retrace my steps to the busier haunts of men and leave the sweet innocence of nature for the subtle ways of business.

When evening came I attended the Theatre and saw the great Military Drama of the Color Guard, and a grander or sublimer play I never saw; and by conversing with prominent members I found that we could have it produced here if proper encouragement was received.

I found that there was being a lively interest taken in the forming of Archery Clubs by both sexes, and several suggested the idea that it would be a grand thing for the young ladies and gentlemen of Woodland to form clubs, and some day not far in the future, to compete with Sacramento Clubs at picnics or by private challenge. All neccesary equipage and books of information can be obtained at Cooper's, corner of Sixth and J streets, at the trifling cost of 25 cents for a club of six.

I also consulted the Assistant Adjutant General concerning a military company, and he said he would use all his influence to help us in completing our organization, and if he could he would, after we showed ourselves worthy by our efficiency in drill, try and get us mustered into the State service. Boys, all you have to do now is to organize, lay aside prejudices and be men, and you can have a fine Company by the Fourth, and my services gratis to organize and drill you.

C. C. BROWN, Ex Soldier, G. A. R.

That New Party Democrat.

WOODLAND, May 29th, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—In your issue of yesterday appeared a communication with the title "One Democrat in Favor of a New Party." There is no man in Yolo county in whose honesty and integrity your correspondent has more confidence than the author of that communication, Geo. J. Lucas; but I am convinced that he is sadly mistaken on the main question. He states that the Democratic party, at present, has no platform upon which he can stand, and entertains no principles that he can endorse. We would ask Mr. Lucas, when the Democratic party abandoned or lost those fundamental principles that he spoke of? He certainly has too much intelligence to claim that the party has lost these principles simply through the adoption of a new organic law for the State of California. We would ask further if one of the principles of the Democratic party has not been to defeat the Republicans and place men in the important offices of the country, in whose patriotism, honesty and integrity we could have the utmost confidence? Now, the facts in the case are these. This movement for the formation of a "new party" is for one or more of three things: First—to enable a few political tricksters who have not been able to get a nomination from either of the old parties for years, to run into office through the excitement and prejudice of the people; Second—to disrupt the Democratic party, or, Third—to give the State and county to the Republicans. Mr. Lucas must know this, for he must have observed, that at the meeting in Woodland, last Saturday, there were five Democrats affiliating where there was one Republican: and this is the case all over the State. Now can he, or can *any* man, who is *really* a Democrat, assist in either of these three propositions? We think Mr. Lucas is a little "dazed" by the smooth talk of some of these oily politicians, and that is the reason he cannot stand on the old Democratic platform, that, through victory and defeat, has for years been immutable and unshaken. We sincerely hope he will see the error of his ways and work where his heart really is, in the Democratic ranks.

"A SIMON PURE DEMOCRAT."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Washington Swimming School and the Ladies who Patronize it—Woman as a Swimmer and Floater—Complicated Bathing Dresses—Waist, Skirt and Pantaloons in one Garment—Lectures on Cooking—National Peculiarities—Ladies Trying to Fathom Occult Mysteries.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26th, 1879.

During the winter the skating rink was the chief attraction in Washington. Theatres, receptions, hops, paled before its black asphalt floor, roller skates, music, and gallery crowded with the *bon ton* of the Capital; and a few unhappy diplomats banished from European centres to this frontier. But the skating rink has had its day. The weather is too warm for exertion, and the swimming school has usurped its place. The objection to all swimming schools, except the surf, is that they are not social. Here the ladies sport about in the immense tank until 12 M., when they vacate for the gentlemen, who take the water during the afternoon and evening. Your correspondent occasionally goes to the swimming school, but never officially, and of course never in the forenoon. Little suspecting that he was talking to one of the profession, whose business is to give a voracious account in writing of all he hears, the swimming teacher said to me: "A reporter of one of the city papers came in yesterday to get the names of the ladies who patronized the school, but I would not give him their names. The ladies who come here would not like such publicity. Oh yes! many of them can swim, but they do not swim as well as men for one reason—because they wear such heavy bathing dresses. Come into this room and I will show you some of them. Here is the swimming habit of the wife of the proprietor of the ——— Hotel. Although she is a very stout lady, she swims very well. This pink costume belongs to the daughter of Senator ———. She learned to swim only last summer, but now she can swim entirely around the basin, and she floats very well too. Women as a rule float better than men; it is because their bones are lighter, their flesh has less solidity, and they are more buoyant. Here is the habit of Mrs. ——; I feel the weight of it; you could not swim much with that on. Let me see; how is it? It seems to be wrong side out and up side down. Ah! now I have it; this is the way it goes on. You see it consists of waist, sleeves, skirt and pantaloons, all one garment. When the ladies first came here they had long sleeves to their bathing dresses, but most of them have cut them off close up to the shoulder, which gives them a much freer use of their arms. They make a great deal of noise when they get in the water, splashing each other laughing, and screaming; four women will make more noise than a dozen men." But, since a great Frenchman has said that: "to dine with perfection the presence of women is inadmissable," I will parody him by saying that for women to swim with perfection the presence of man is inadmissable, and we will turn to a subject *apropos* of dining.

Some ladies of Washington have been recently thrown into a simmer and stew of excitement by the advent of a lecturer who demonstrates from the stage with *batteries de cuisine*—the most useful of all sciences. Before the bright vision has passed away of neat teachers and "sweet girl graduates" learning to make coffee, mix omeleiettes, compound and bake puddings, it may be worth while to inquire into the necessity of this great fuss about gridirons, stew-pans, lectures and larding pins. It has

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1879.

Heart Throbbings.

BY IDA W. MORRIS.

The deep desire to be good,
The earnest yearning to do right,
Think, speak, and act, all as we should—
Cheer saddened lives, and keep them bright.

"Love one another." Aye, we do,
Cherish the darlings of our breast,
Even to pain, so fondly true,
Forever hoping they'll be blest

For love is truth, and truth divine,
Though to fellow-creatures given;
On our hearts' altars we enshrine
Tender prayers for them to Heaven.

Love, with friendship, music, flowers,
Lives in sweet harmonious rhyme,
Fills our hearts with thrilling hours
Of joy, defying woe or time.

But woe will come, and time will tell
That we are mortal, and must die.
God grant us that our parting knell
But hails our immortality.

—*N. Y. Home Journal.*

Throw Up Your Hands.

A recent dispatch from Texas bore the news which has ceased to be sensational in this State, of another daring stage robbery—this time at Peg Leg, on the banks of the San Saba, on the eastern border of the Staked Plains. The following particulars will show how mail stages in Texas are robbed. The coach, laden with mail sacks and several passengers, coming east, approached within one mile of Peg Leg. It was nine o'clock at night, and the vehicle rocked along in the dense and somber shadow of the "timber," "bottom," or swamp of the San Saba. The driver was urging his horses up a smart ascent. The passengers, dreamy, tired and half asleep, were suddenly startled by the sharp "Whoa!" of the Jehu on the outside. The stage stopped.

"Is this another stopping-place?" lazily inquired one of the passengers.

"No," replied the driver coolly, "but it's a six-shooter post-office, I reckon."

The travelers began to take the hint, and were soon confirmed in their suspicions when they next heard a gruff voice order the driver to drive off to one side of the road.

The vehicle moved, but soon came to a standstill again.

In the mean time there was a tremendous and exciting flurry inside the stage, though not a word was spoken.. Each passenger strove to see how much he could hide about his person. All went to work hiding jewelry and money. Some stowed it away in their stockings, down their back, up their sleeves, anywhere. One stuck ten dollars in his shoe; one secreted the contents of his pocket-book, which, however, he kept ready, containing only one check as a make-believe.

The occupants of the coach now perceived they were in the hands of the Philistines; nor were they surprised when the same gruff voice as before, blurted out:

"You fellars in thar, step out one by one, and if any man shows a six-shooter we'll blow the top of his head off."

The order was obeyed. The first passenger to make his exit was a military telegraphic operator, going to San Antonio.

The boss robber asked him who and what he was.

"I am an operator," said the telegraphist.

"Then you must have money. Come, fork over. Pull off them shoes."

The operator, whose overcoat one of the robbers thoroughly overhauled, was about reluctantly obeying the highwayman, when the latter, seemingly impatient, said:

"Well, I rekin' you needn't take off your shoes; never mind 'em."

The operator gave them five dollars, and saved a ten-dollar note he had in his shoes. After going through the man of electricity and voltaic batteries, the robbers ordered him back into the stage.

The next man ordered out was a stage agent named Rose, who had formerly been stationed on the Rio Pecos. The young man got out like one who is about to put his neck into the halter. Before getting out, Rose had stuck his big six-shooter into the waistband of his breeches, and nine hundred dollars in currency he had in his portemonnaie he had stuffed around in his clothes to the best of his ability. He threw a blanket over his shoulders to conceal the pistol, which he afterwards said he intended to use on the highwayman in case of dire necessity. As a blind he had twenty dollars in silver in a tobacco bag. Rose stepped out into the shadow of a big tree, and, with the air of a man whose last dime is leaving him, handed the bag to the boss robber and said:

"Let me have a dollar and a half to get a good square meal in Peg Leg with, won't you?"

The robber made no reply, but failed to search Rose's person. His nine hundred dollars escaped.

One of the travelers, Max Lindheim, was the next unfortunate to step forth and confront the highwaymen.

"Who in the devil are you?" said the robber-in-chief.

"My name is Max Lindheim. Who are you?"

"Shut up; git back thar, and fork over everything," was the stern reply, from behind the ominous and mysterious mask.

"Here's all I've got; take it," said Lindheim, in a broken-down kind of way, at the same time thrusting his hand into his bosom and pulling out eight dollars.

"Turn them pockets inside out, and that quickly!" exclaimed the chief brigand.

Twelve dollars more resulted.

"Now, throw up your hands, and lemme see them rings o' yourn."

"One of these is not mine, the other is a family relic," pleaded the passenger as he exhibited two beautiful rings, one evidently a memento of a lady friend.

"Waal, I don't keer; you may keep 'em. Haul off that overcoat thar!" again came from behind the mask.

The garment was searched, and Lindheim ordered to re-enter the coach.

The last passenger put through the ordeal was a man named Mueller, who had twenty dollars hidden at various places on his person, but which he eventually had to surrender.

"Got any arms?" said the robber.

"Yes, inside the stage."

"Go and bring 'em."

Mueller did so, and handed the brigand a large six-shooter, with which he might easily have blown daylight through two of the villains.

The robber took the "shooting-iron," viewed it through his mask, and said: "You may keep it; it's old and worn out."

Having got through with the passengers, the brigands next ordered the driver to throw down his mail pouches from under the seat. He did so. One of the villains ripped open one of the sacks and abstracted therefrom several registered packages. Asking the driver if he had a six-shooter, and being answered in the negative (he had one), they ordered him to hunt up a candle. He at first pretended he had none, but a piece of one was at last found. With this they began the search of the interior of the stage, but found little or nothing that was worth carrying off.

The boss robber, a little fellow scarcely five and one-half feet high, wearing a soldier blue overcoat, with trousers stuffed in his boots, then gave the following command:

"You fellers inside there, get out and walk ahead of the hosses. The fust one that looks back will have the top of his head blown off!"

They marched off in good time. The exercise was kept up till the bandits got through searching the stage. The brigands then disappeared as suddenly as they had emerged from the deep gloom of the trees in the "bottom" of the San Saba.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

The Luxury of Laziness.

To cure indolence is impossible. It is a perpetual inheritance of human nature, as inevitable as the birthright of sin and, as some put it, natural depravity transmitted to us by our agricultural progenitor. But undoubtedly some remedy might be found for the evil consequences which result from this gentle vice to the so-called industrious part of the community.

It is not altogether unknown to taxpayers that a good part of their money goes to the support of tramps of sedentary or stationary proclivities—that among those who work not and who live by that inferior sort of brute instinct which is sometimes spoken of as "their wits," there are sundry individuals who periodically make a round of our charitable institutions, and live on the alleged fat of the land under the generic title of paupers. These aristocratic gentry, who subsidize the sweat of their fellowmen's brows to their own leisurely existence, find the classic institutions of "the Island" or even the mediative seclusion of a "dungeon cell" preferable to a dry goods box and the provident charity of servant maids. To their poetic souls the spots of *terra firma* in the East river are the Isles of the Blessed, and in answer to the question of Sir Joseph Porter, First Lord of the Admiralty, "Have you such a thing as a dungeon on board?" they might reply that they always occupy a dungeon "on board," and like it for that very reason.

It would seem that the only way to convince these sybarites in rags that to work for their bread and butter and beer is better than to accept the donations of the municipal authorities, is to reduce those donations to the most uninviting sort of fare. In fact, to simply keep these festive loafers alive on a steady diet of dry bread and water. We doubt if, in these circumstances, they would care to forego the occasional job of work, with the privilege of sundry crusts and the chance drainings of lager-beer kegs, for so simple and plebeian a diet, and the result of this regimen would probably be beneficial to the community from a financial and from an industrial standpoint.—*New York Mail.*

A Strange Skeleton.

A most remarkable discovery was made recently near the life-saving station on Plum Island. There has been an elevation of sand, formerly known as "Brothers' Beach," a hundred and fifty feet long and fifty feet high, one of the largest sandhills on the island. Latterly the wind has blown it away, so that the sand dune has lowered to a height of but a few feet. For many years it was a mark for the fishermen and coasters, but is now scarcely discernible from a short distance at sea. Especially during the past winter, Captain Coffin, of the life-saving station, says, have there been great changes from the frequent violent winds. A short time ago some gentleman observed protruding from the sand which remained of the vanished hill a large bone, and curiosity was excited to discover what it was. Tools were procured, and on digging their labors were rewarded by the discovery of a most extraordinary skeleton. The skull was between two and three feet wide, and they uncovered a length of backbone of over seven feet. It was not a fish, they were certain, since a joint of leg bone, as they describe it, over eighteen inches long and between four and five inches in diameter, was discovered. They describe the skull as in form like that of an elephant, and the leg bone as of enormous solidity when it belonged to the animal buried there. From the condition of the bones they must have been covered for ages, as they were ready to crumble, and it was with difficulty that they could be handled so as to take them to the station without falling to pieces.—*Newburyport* (Mass.) *Herald.*

QUEEN OF ITALY AND RISTORI.—At one of the recent royal balls the Queen of Italy and Madame Ristori were seen seated on a sofa talking pleasantly together in the Maccari room. It was a fine chance to compare two royalties. Each was perfect after her own kind. Ristori was just as we have seen her on the stage personating a queen, lofty and noble. Marguerite of Savoy was equally regal, but with a significant difference. Her Majesty of Italy has changed a good deal since she came to the throne. She stands more upon her rank, is not so universally gracious, and, when the little matters of etiquette go awry, she shows her dissatisfaction. The guests were late in arriving at the second ball; the royal party reached the *salon* before all the company had arrived, so when the rest of them came in she did not salute them, but turned and talked to the ladies of her court. She is not so popular as queen as she was as princess. Her dress at the third ball was delicate rose satin, covered all over with splendid lace; around the low neck of the body was a deep fringe of brilliant diamonds; the necklace was a superb one of large sapphires, emeralds, and diamonds, and the diadem was the same.

Market quotations do not affect the price of liberty, which always remains at eternal vigilance.

Agassiz's Sympathy With Animals.

His sympathies included all kinds of animals, as they included all kinds of men, and he was repaid in kind. There is not, I think, a single instance of his having been injured by any serpent or beast, however poisonous or ferocious, though much of his life was passed in the company of animals. It is asserted that they have no laaguage, but he found no difficulty in conversing with them, and they seemed to understand him very well, adapted as his modes of communicating with them were to their different natures. There probably never was a naturalist who combined such a knowledge of their physical organization with such a penetrating glance into what he called their souls. He was, in the æsthetics of zoology, the dramatist of the animal kingdom, as Shakespeare was the dramatist of the human race. Whether he had to do with the jelly-fish, or a whale, or an elephant, he knew each of them as Shakespeare knew the varieties of human kind, from "the heart outward, and not from the flesh inward." It was curious to notice his behavior in presence of the domesticated animals. The ugliest, filthiest, stupidest, most unreasonable, most obstinate creature in the barn-yard is the pig, yet, with a stick in his hand, Agassiz would go up to the most unsociable, "cantankerous," misanthropic grunter, and after a few soft words and a movement of the stick over the bristles of the creature in the right direction, the pig would lift its head erect, its small eyes would glisten with a vague intelligence, it would remain almost motionless in a kind of pleased surprise, and emit a sound indicative of as much content and comfort as are indicated by the purring of a cat. The neigh of a horse to him was a more friendly neigh than any ever heard by a hostler or a jockey. He carried serpents in his hat and in his pockets with a grand unconcern, and dropped them sometimes even in his bedroom, so that his wife was frequently troubled by finding them coiled up in her boots. Whenever he entered a menagerie he was eagerly welcomed by lions, tigers, wolves, hyenas, and other beasts of prey, which considered even their keepers as stupid louts, but recognized in him the one person that they could have a rational conversation with. "Beauty," says the poet, "is its own excuse for being." Agassiz went beyond this tolerant maxim to the extent of affirming that Deformity has its own excuse for being. The fact that any animal existed was with him a justification of its existence; and after conversing with it, and penetrating to its interior nature, he treated it as Shakespeare treated Dogberry, or Ancient Pistol, or Mrs. Quickly, or any of the other queer blood-relations connected with him through a common descent from Adam. As there was no form of human existence which was too low to be beneath the humane sympathies of Shakespeare, so there was no kind of animal existence which was too low to engage the sympathies of Agassiz. And the most evil members of the animal kingdom had no malignant feeling toward him; indeed, they cheerfully consented to let him kill them, knowing that by such a submission to his will they were practically elected as representatives of their species in the grand legislative assembly of the Animal Kingdom gathered in the great hall of Museum of Comparative Zoology, under the literal "Speakership" of Agassiz; that is, under the man who was alone capable of being the interpreter of their language, so that its signs could be clearly understood by the human race, from which they were divided by peculiarities of organization and of soul. One can almost conceive of these martyrs of the animal kingdom as rejoicing while enduring the death which insured to the species to which they belonged an intelligent recognition of their merits from the members of the superior race, to whom they were thus introduced through his friendly agency. Whenever I look at them, preserved so carefully in their glass jars filled with alcohol, I for one am delighted to find them in such excellent spirits!—*E. P. Whipple, in Harper's Magazine.*

Flocking to the Cities.

The Governor of Connecticut, in a recent address to the New Haven Board of Trade, deplored and deprecated in the course of his remarks the habit into which young men had fallen of late years, of leaving their homes in the country and flocking to the larger towns and cities, as if there was some magic within the limits of such places to suddenly change their natures and offer them almost anything in life which might chance to excite their desire. It is an error from which New England is at the present time undeniably suffering severely. It is not possible thus to strip the farms of the promise which is to be found in youth alone, and expect that an agricultural population of a high standard will be perpetuated. Besides all that, little do these voluntary refugees from home dream of the harder lot which they will have to encounter than they ever need fear if they remained at home. On the soil industry is always assured at least of a refuge, if not of a home of comfort and plenty. Tossed on the world, it is not sure of what a day may bring forth for it.

Young men with a stock of health and hope never would think of abandoning all the associations of early life, parents and all, if they could be made to realize the hardships and sacrifices, not to speak of the perilous and destroying temptations, which lie before them in an attempt to make their way alone in the world. While labor is the condition of success in the country equally with the city, it brings home to the heart of the laborer its daily consolations and rewards. There is everything for the individual to enjoy on the farm, after he has once fairly conquered the right to enjoy. And a man of character and integrity in the country is always held in a respect and esteem such as he could not expect to win in a large city after a residence of many years and a hand-to-hand struggle with fortune which is sure to exhaust him far more than all the labors of farming would do in a lifetime. He is at home at once in the country, while it is doubtful if he is ever really at home, or enjoys a real home, in the ceaseless toils and trials which a city existence unrelentingly entails.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

Col. Robert Ingersoll wrote as follows on the fly-leaf of a book which he recently presented to Rip Van Winkle: "To Joseph Jefferson, king of that enchanted realm where comedy and pathos dwell, where laughter touches tears and sadness blossoms into mirth."

England and Africa.

The project for an African overland telegraph, which is now being discussed, is a matter of great interest not only to the commercial and political world, but especially to Great Britain and the United States, the two most important nations on the globe. The British government has examined, by a commission, three proposed routes, which the commission denominates the "west central," the "east central," and the "coast" lines. The "east central" appears, thus far, to be the favorite line. The route which it takes is significant in view of the fact that the enterprise is really in the hands of the English government. The route lies through a magnificently productive country of which that nation virtually has control. It runs from Alexandria up the Nile as far as Lake Victoria, a distance of nearly two thousand miles. On the northwest corner of this lake Mtesa has his kingdom. The Egyptian government proposes to build and protect it thus far. Thence it goes almost directly south, through the lake Tanganyika and lake Nyassi country to the Zambesi river, where it may turn east and go to Mozambique, or continue directly south to Port Natal. In either case it will give to British merchants direct communication with the richest portion of the African continent. It will pass through Egypt, Nubia, Senna, Unyamneza and Zanguebar. This is the regular traveled route from the Zulu country north. If England obtains possession of the Zulus she will have an uninterrupted route from the Red Sea to the Cape of Good Hope. She already has connection from Egypt and from the East Indies to the home country. Her success in the Zulu war will give her a perfect circuit of communication through Europe, Africa and Asia.

The great wealth of the east coast of Africa is not generally known. It is still a *terra incognita* to most people, except to those who have a commercial interest in it. The principal states through which this telegraph line will pass are Zanguebar and Mozambique. Zanguebar is rich in dates, sugar, spices, aromatic gums, ivory and gold. It also raises, in abundance, rice, plantain, coccanuts and caoutchouc. Its imports are nearly all British. Mozambique exports mahogany, ebony and other fine woods, hippopotamus ivory, washed gold, etc. England already has control of this trade, and through her the United States is receiving great benefits from it. She is really the controlling power all along the east coast; for the Portuguese, the only European people who have any foothold there, are very weak. She also controls the trade of the western coast; and she owns Australia.

With the subjugation of the Zulus, the British empire will have established an unbroken line of trade which will ultimately give her the possession of the whole African continent. That conquest is more a matter of money than of glory. When she achieves it, she will dictate the commerce of the world. But she will have to share it with the English-speaking people of America.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

Mme. Bonaparte on America.

In a paper in the June *Scribner* entitled "Mme. Bonaparte's letters from Europe" occurs the following characteristic passage. The letter from which it is taken is dated Cheltenham, September 23, 1815, and is addressed to her father:

The Americans begin to excite respect and interest. Their war, so calamitous in its existence, has produced beneficial results. My compatriots enjoy a degree of consideration abroad which was long denied them. They are admitted by their proud enemy into the scale of nations. American institutions, government, manners, climate, etc., have become the subject of inquiry and concern. I feel some little complacency in pronouncing myself an individual of a country which every one seems to think will one day be great. I contribute my mite of applause to the valor of its defenders and the wisdom of its councils. *Vive la patrie!* I exaggerate when I descant on its amusements, since whatever may be the great destinies which Baltimore may develop, its pleasures have not yet dawned. Patriotism induces me to draw a veil over the defects of my country; and policy as well as fashion dictates patriotic feelings. The British are, as they modestly confess, the greatest nation in the world. We must acknowledge that their monstrous vanity is excusable when we know that their gold, their armies, and their councils have successfully directed the efforts of combined Europe against the man whose talents menaced their existence. He was the object of their admiration and dread, and they have in him subverted the glory, the existence of France as a nation. They do not in England pretend to revile Napoleon, as some persons in America have done. His stupendous abilities are admitted—his misfortunes almost respected by his enemies. I listen silently to any discussion in which he bears a part. I easily perceive that he has more justice done him here than with us. Adieu, dear sir.

Yours affectionately, E. B.

SIAMESE FLOATING HOUSES.—A traveler in Siam describes the floating houses: We hugged the shore closely and passed within a few yards of floating houses, whose owners looked at us with the calm nonchalance of the Orient. Perhaps you may not understand a floating house; it is built on a raft of bamboo poles and securely moored to strong posts in the mud or on the bank. It is a perfect house, rooms, roof and all, and its floor is about twelve inches above the water. There are thousands of these houses in Bangkok, and they are not to be despised, as they have a never failing supply of water, are excellently drained, and very easy of access. One of their drawbacks is the facility with which the numerous water snakes of the Meinam gain an entrance; the Siamese never have snakes in their boots, for the reason that they don't wear any, but they frequently find them in their beds or about their apartments. The floating houses had their origin at a time when the land bordering the river was very unhealthy, and the king gave the order to build upon the river itself and not along its banks. The hollow joints of the bamboo specially adapt it to the construction of rafts, and it is said that this tree first gave the Chinese the idea of building boats in compartments.

Never despair. Many a boy who goes around with a yellowish patch in his blue pantaloons may some day write a volume of poetry in blue and gold, or have a silver plate on his door.

Shetland Women.

Peat takes the place of wood, and in every poor man's hut in Shetland it will be found burning brightly and giving out a thin blue smoke. To prepare peat for the market, a great deal of labor is performed. First come the diggers—men, women and children. Entering upon the deep, miry bog, they cut the soil up into cakes a foot long and a few inches thick; and these they place in high places to dry. After a few weeks they come again and carry the cured fuel away to the town. It is while carrying these loads that the Shetlanders present a peculiar spectacle. The men are often very old, infirm and poorly clothed; and the women are dressed in short-skirted, home-spun gowns, beyond which may be seen very red and very broad feet. On their heads they usually have white caps, nicely ironed, with a fluted ruffle around the edge. Passing across the breast and over either shoulder are two long straps, and these support an immense basket hanging against the back. Thus equipped, the brave stout women, their baskets piled with peat, tramp off to Lerwick, two miles away, to sell their loads for a few pennies each. They make many trips a day, always smiling, chatting, and apparently contented. Often a long line may be seen stepping along over the rough roads, stopping now and then to rest. But there is something a peat woman of Shetland is continually doing that we have not yet noticed. All have no doubt heard of Shetland hosiery; of the fine warm shawls and hoods and delicate veils that come from these far northern islands. Now, all the while, the poor, bare-legged woman is carrying her heavy burden of peat, her hands are never idle. She is knitting, knitting away as fast as her nimble fingers will allow. In her pocket is the ball of yarn, and as her needles fly back and forth she weaves fabrics of such fineness that the royal ladies of England wear them; and no traveler visits the island without loading his trunks with shawls, mittens, stockings and other feminine fancies. Not to know how to knit in Shetland is like not knowing how to read at home. A little girl is taught the art before she can read; and, as a result, at every cottage will be found the spinning wheel and the needles, while the feminine hands are never idle. It is one great means of support; and on Regent street in London will be seen windows full of soft, white goods marked "Shetland hosiery." Who first instructed these far northern prople in this delicate art is not known. On Fair Isle, one of the Shetland group, the art is first said to have been discovered, very many years ago. On that lonely isle, even now, every woman, girl and child knits while working at any of her various duties. The yarn with which the Shetland goods is made is spun from the wool of the sheep we see roaming about the fields. In almost every cottage may be seen the veritable old-fashioned wheel; and the busy girl at the treadle sends the great wheel flying, and spins out the long skeins, which serve to make baby a pretty hood or grandma a warm shawl.

Knew His Duty.

Owners of ships (especially when they are mere landsmen) are as unwise to interfere with the sailing-orders of their skilled seamen as the President would be to interfere with the command of one of his generals on a battle-field. However, it is not every officer placed in such embarrassment who knows how to put the case so skilfully as did the captain of the steamer *Commonwealth*, as told by the New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal:*

I was on board a Sound steamboat in a snow storm one night before Thanksgiving. The president of the company, the treasurer, and two directors were on board. All at once there was a rattling of the chains, and it was evident the anchor was down. The officials rushed up to the captain's office and exclaimed,—

"What does this mean, Capt. Williams?"

"It means that I have anchored the boat."

"But to-morrow is Thanksgiving. We must get home anyhow. The old *Commonwealth* has weathered worse gales this."

The Captain sat down at the table and wrote a positive order from the president, treasurer and directors, to raise the anchor and proceed against his own judgment.

"Sign that order, gentlemen, and I will proceed."

Of course not one of them would sign it.

"That's the way it is," said Williams. "Not a man of you would take the responsibility. You want me to violate my own judgment, and if anything happened, you will turn on me and say, 'You are a sailor and we are not.'" And the old boat did not budge until morning.—*Youths' Companion.*

THE LAW'S SEVERITY IN ENGLAND.—Trustees are held to a strict accountability in England. A Glasgow gentleman consented, as an act of kindness and not for profit, to manage the estate of two ladies, in which were £6,000 of stock in the Glasgow Bank. Under the law making stockholders responsible for bank losses to the extent of their private estates, he was held accountable not merely for the estate of the ladies, some £75,000, but also for his own estate. He appealed to the house of lords and they sustain his decision, although expressing great sympathy for this and many other unfortunate and benevolent trustees whose cases this one decides. We believe in the justice and necessity of a law holding trustees of other people's property strictly accountable for an honest and prudent management of the estate, but such a law as this is inequitable and cruel. It will, of course, have the effect to largely increase the assets of the defunct bank, but it can have no other effect than to deter every well-informed and capable man in Great Britain from ever again becoming a trustee of bank shares, and women and children will be left without the protective guardianship of benevolent and responsible gentlemen.

An art loan exhibition is now open at the Peabody Institute in Baltimore, with a rare collection of paintings, statuary, bronzes, ivories, crystals, china and bric-a-brac generally. Baltimore's wealthy citizens have contributed largely, and the exhibition is an assured success. It will continue three weeks or more.

It was Tom Hood who lamented that he was so much further off from heaven than when he was a boy.

A Boy Naturalist—Story of His Travels in Brazil.

Mr. Ernest Morris, the young naturalist, whose letters to the *World* from Brazil will be well remembered, returned on Sunday evening in the steamer *Rio Janeiro* from Para, and was visited yesterday at his hotel in Brooklyn by a *World* reporter. He is slightly unwell from the effects of his voyage, but was in good spirits and full of enthusiasm. This was his fourth trip to Brazil. "I have returned this time," said he, "not because I wanted to come home, but simply because I had not the outfit necessary to enable me to continue my explorations in that most interesting country. I have made an immense collection of specimens, and if I can dispose of it I shall return in June to explore the river Japura, which is a region almost entirely unvisited. You are aware that I went out as naturalist to the Mackie Scott expedition, and when that was abandoned in Para, I went on by myself to explore the upper rivers. Three thousand miles up the Amazon there is a place called Manaus, which is quite a commercial center. This is almost at the mouth of the Rio Negro, and from there I went with a boat and two Indians through the flooded forests of the Rio Negro, which is one of the most beautiful of the tributaries of the Amazon. It enters it from the north, 1000 miles from the sea. Its waters are almost of an inky color, the discoloration being caused by the vegetation on its banks. These are extremely rich in vegetation, and I have brought home some beautiful plants that I collected there. The banks are high and the country is but sparsely inhabited on account of the prevalence of fevers, for one thing, and the great scarcity of fish, game, and the farina which forms the staple of the food of the people. Forty miles up the Rio Negro there is a channel called Ororu, which connects it with the Rio Galamæus, and the land between these two rivers is all flooded forests except a small strip of five miles near a lake called Lemons. One of my Indians became sick and I was obliged to leave him behind and push on through the thick undergrowth, and for fifteen days I thus pursued my solitary journey, sleeping on board of the canoe. The nights are peculiar. These forests are never still at night, and it seems as if all nature wakes as soon as the sun goes down. On the sixteenth day I arrived at a dilapidated palm hut, the hut and its inhabitants dirty in the extreme. A pot was on the fire, from which the arms of a monkey, which they were cooking for dinner, protruded, but notwithstanding the unpleasant surroundings, I sat down and made a hearty meal of a portion of the boiled monkey, for monkey meat, I would have you know, is food not to be despised. The vegetation of these forests is different in character from that of the lower Amazon, and I procured many beautiful orchids. I obtained three different varieties of cuttleys, and many other valuable and rare specimens. But although there are a great many of these plants they are hard to obtain, for to do so the trees have to be cut down, and this is a costly process. There is no rubber made near the Rio Negro, and all the inhabitants of this Lake Lemons country have to go up the river about seventy-five miles to get rubber, which is their principal article of trade; and as they work only three or four months out of the year they are, of course, extremely poor. They are all of Indian descent, but all shades of color are found among them. They live in filthy palm houses, and raise little but mandioca. Their morals are of a low order, and they are almost entirely without religion, although many of them have little wooden saints in their houses to which they resort in time of trouble. The women are made to do all the work, the men being shiftless and lazy. Lemons is the largest of an apparently endless chain of lakes which lies between the rivers. There is a little steamer which makes a trip every two months to San Isabella, which is 400 miles up the Rio Negro from Manaus, collecting the rubber and taking it to market. She makes the trip in four days. I remained in this upper country six weeks, collecting orchids, most of which I lost in consequence of their having rotted, the season being unusually rainy. All of these are for Mr. Erastus Corning, and for him I have 545 plants; then for myself I have collected about 7000 butterflies, 14,000 beetles and a number of moths. I have also brought home a specimen of what is called by the natives 'cat's-paw cotton,' which grows wild in this region, and which, I believe, can be made a most valuable article of merchandise. Its fiber is finer than any cotton and it has a sheen like floss silk.

"My ambition on my next voyage is to thoroughly explore the Japura river. It is said that there is a furo or creek connecting it with the Rio Negro, and I hope to ascend it and verify the existence of this creek, pass through it and come down by way of the Rio Negro. But to do this I must have an outfit which would cost $500. This would fit me out completely for the whole expedition, for I can live in Brazil for twenty cents a day. Shortly before leaving to come home I had quite an adventure. I was walking in the street in Manaus and I met Padre Anuncio, a priest who had charge of the largest church there. He was accompanied by a procession carrying a wooden image of the Virgin. I waited for it to pass, and as it came up I removed my hat. The priest commanded me to kneel. I told him I was of another faith and that I should not do so, and I explained to him in Portuguese that I was showing the utmost respect by the removal of my hat. But he again commanded me to kneel, and on my refusal he ordered the soldiers to arrest me. While passing the market place we met a French merchant, and the priest had him arrested also. The soldiers took us to the house of the Chief of Police, but he being absent we were taken to the jail. As soon as the Chief returned he heard our story and at once discharged us, saying that there was no law in Brazil which compelled any one to kneel. But I was not satisfied and I went to the President of the province. I had left my passport at Para, but fortunately I had with me a letter from Gov. Williams of Indiana, with the great seal of the State upon it, and this satisfied the President that my representations about myself were correct. The President warmly espoused our cause. We made our complaint in writing, and the priest was ordered to respond, which he did, stating that he acted under an authority higher than that of any President. On receipt of this the President suspended his ecclesiastical reverence and forbade him to teach any more in the colleges. The matter being laid before the Bishop of Para, whose see includes both provinces of Para and Manaus, he administered to the priest a sharp rebuke. This should be a lesson to all travelers not to omit to obtain a passport, and always to have it with them. I would also advise them never to dispute with a Brazilian on religious subjects. The feeling against Protestants is very strong among the lower classes. There are a few lodges of Masons in this region, and these are objects of bitter hatred among the common people, who confound Masons with Protestants, and dislike both."—*New York World.*

Egypt and Her Ruler.

The present position of the Khedive, or King, of Egypt, is a very peculiar one. The once proud empire of the Rameses and Pharaohs is now ruled over by a prince who is not only a vassal of the Sultan of Turkey, to whom he is forced to pay an annual tribute, but who is also subject to the control of two other foreign nations, England and France.

Egypt, up to within about seventy years, was long under the absolute power of the Turkish Sultans. The viceroys were Governors appointed by the Sultans to rule Egypt, just as they were appointed for Armenia, or any other Turkish province. But in 1811, the viceroy then in Egypt, Mehemet Ali, rebelled against Turkey, took possession of the country by force of arms, and assumed independent authority.

Mehemet's authority was, some years afterwards, recognized by the Sultan, on condition that he should continue to be nominally a vassal of Turkey, and should pay an annual tribute into her treasury. It was agreed that the sovereignty of Egypt should remain, by hereditary succession, in Mehemet's family. The tribute now paid by Egypt into the Turkish treasury is about $3,000,000 a year.

About thirteen years ago, the Sultan was obliged to grant still further concessions to the Viceroy. He permitted him to take the title of "Khedive," or King, to maintain armies, and make treaties with foreign powers, and allowed the succession of the Egyptian throne to pass direct from father to son, instead of descending, as in Turkey, to the eldest member of the reigning family.

The present Khedive of Egypt is a grandson of Mehemet Ali, the stout old soldier who won the Land of the Pyramids for his children. He is about fifty years of age, and a man of more than ordinary intelligence and culture. Though born and reared in the Egyptian court, he passed some years in Paris, engaged in study, and there acquired much of the French polish and elegance in manners.

In personal appearance, were it not for his red fez, or cap, you would scarcely take him for an Oriental. His complexion and hair are lighter than those of most Egyptians, and his bearing is that of a Western European.

On ascending the Egyptian throne, Ismail Pasha gave promise of introducing many reforms in his country. Such reforms were, indeed, sorely needed. Egypt had been wretchedly governed. Her people were ground down with taxes. The fellahs, or peasants, were cruelly oppressed, and the slave-trade was not only permitted but encouraged.

It soon appeared, however, that Ismail Pasha's zeal for reform was a pretense. He was seen to be a very ambitious man, intent on winning for himself an independent crown. He proved extravagant, and indifferent to the wretched condition of his people, who are still as much oppressed as ever.

He raised armies, and built a formidable fleet; and invaded the countries south of Egypt, which, one by one, he annexed. In order to meet the expenses of his operations, he borrowed large sums from England and France; and at last, being unable to pay even the interest on these debts, he was obliged to admit English and French statesmen into his Cabinet to regulate his affairs.

It is a curious fact that the Khedive's finance and foreign ministers are an Englishman and a Frenchman, while English and French men-of-war are anchored off the Egyptian coast, to compel him to submit to the terms of those nations, his creditors.

The recent trouble arose from the Khedive's attempt to cast aside these foreign advisers, and to rule with a Cabinet of natives. But in this he was not successful. He was obliged to restore the two Europeans to their places, and to consent that only those measures should become law to which they gave their consent.

The object of England and France in insisting that the Khedive should retain these officials is to see to it that the country is so governed as to insure the payment of the interest on the loans that have been made to him by them; and also, we may guess, that their political and military interests in the Eastern Mediterranean may be watched.—*Youths' Companion.*

PREDICTING PLAGUES.—Astronomers of a speculative turn of mind have suggested that there may be a connection between the variations of the spots on the face of the sun and excessive rains and droughts. Now comes Mr. B. G. Jenkins, Fellow of the British Royal Astronomical Society, who says that cholera, the black death, and other plagues, are the effect of planetary influences, and particularly of those of the four outer planets, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.

He goes back for hundreds of years; asserts that all the plagues which have swept over Europe during that period can be accounted for by the movements and position of one or more of these planets, and concludes with this ominous prediction: "I would say that, within the next seven years, there will happen that which has not happened for hundreds of years; all the planets at or near their nearest point to the sun about the same time.

"It is true of the earth that its magnetic intensity is greatest about the time when it is near the sun; the same is probably true of all the planets; therefore we may expect extraordinary magnetic phenomena during the next seven years, and great plagues which will manifest themselves in all their intensity when Jupiter is about three years from his perihelion—that is, in 1883."—*Youths' Companion.*

Never despair. Many a boy who goes around with a yellow patch on his pantaloons may some day write a volume of poetry in blue and gold or have a silver plate on his poor.—[New York Herald.

To pick up money is lucky.

A Glove's Confession.

She glided by me in the hall,
And turned her head away,
But as she passed, I saw it fall,
And seized it where it lay,
A glove that she alone could wear,
Of dainty shape and size—
The impress of her hand still there
Enhanced to me the prize.

And proudly then I stood apart,
Alone, amid the crowd;
Her glove was folded on my heart,
And calmed its beatings loud;
And though she gave no smile to me,
As through the dance she swept,
Still as a pledge of what might be,
Her tiny glove I kept.

And oft I questioned it alone,
And loving charms would try,
Till, fancy to a climax grown,
Methought it made reply,
And told me how a blush would rise
When others spoke my name,
And how her lovely hazel eyes
Were downward cast for shame.

And further still, this traitor's glove
With charming candor told
That maidens always yield to love,
If men are only bold!
So nevermore will I despair,
Though obstacles combine,
And by this captured glove I swear
Its mistress shall be mine!

Wonder of the Wedding.

To every woman, and to a great many men, every marriage is a thing of joy and wonder. Intense curiosity is felt about all the details. A dozen little antiquated scandals are fished up, tales of old flirtations, and loves lost long ago. Is the bride pretty? Is she quite a lady? Has she any money? Who are his people? How does she do her hair? Where are they going to live? What is his father going to allow him? What in the world can she see in him? What in the world can he see in her? This catechism by no means deserves the name of "Shorter," which the Scotch have assigned to a long and maundering manual of Calvinistic theology. It is the abounding interest taken by outsiders in marriages that makes "long engagements" the most deplorable of arrangements. No man or woman can enjoy the consciousness that for a year or so they are undergoing microscopic inspection, that they are the victims of the most prying criticism. Occasionally they chance to hear some of the amazing myths which are in circulation about themselves and their plans. The most imprudent marriage is better than this torture; and when once people are wedded their public trials are, as a rule, at an end, even if their domestic trials are still to begin.

The preparations for a wedding are very dear to the great army of the unemployed. The wedding presents alone are an exhaustless subject of talk to the gossips of a district or a circle of relations. The generosity, the niggardliness, the good or bad taste of the donors are freely criticised. A house becomes a kind of annexe of the museum, a bazar, a jeweler's shop. It seems impossible that the most extravagant pair should ever find uses for all the candlesticks. The most punctual cannot need all the clocks. The most literary of brides does not want more than a dozen ink-stands and as many writing-cases. Who can employ six traveling-bags, and what library is not complete without seven copies of the "Epic of Hades?" To give wedding presents is to be caught into the vast Mississippi of babble that eddies round the happy pair, to offer one's self as a minor victim of active criticism.

Weddings offer women an eligible opportunity of getting up a good family quarrel. All the ladies of their connection are in a flutter of excitement, and are far from being mistresses of themselves. In the inevitable confusion of large hospitalities, some distant aunt or near cousin is certain, like the cross fairy who was not asked to the christening, "to take offense." The aimless excitement and flutter now find something fresh to work upon, and settle down into good steady animosities. "Marriage, and death, and division," says the poet rather cynically, "make barren our lives." Marriages generally beget division, or rather, in the general excitement, some slow old grudge is brought to a head and bursts. When the happy pair return after the honeymoon, they are lucky if they do not find that they have to take a side in a feud, and range themselves under the banner of Aunt Jane or of Aunt Matilda. All this is the result of the curious inexplicable passion with which people who do not care a pin for a man or woman throw themselves into their matrimonial affairs. One's birth does not disturb society; one may be christened and confirmed and the world is calm. Our great achievements, if we ever perform any, interest every one more than our kinsfolk. We may even commit crimes, and find that scanty notice is taken of the offense, relations confining themselves to saying that "they always looked for as much." We die, and our intimates are unmoved. Why, then can we not marry in peace? Why do people seem to become a new and strange sort of beings, of interest to all men, as soon as they are engaged to be married? There must be some mysterious reason for these things, and philosophers may seek it in the remote history of the race. There, however, they probably will not find it, as weddings in the remote history of the race were an unregarded episode, in which the lady was hit on the head and dragged quietly out of the camp. Nor will the philosopher be more happy if he "looks within his own bosom, and listens for the whispers of consciousness." *His* consciousness has nothing to say on the subject. If he be a married philosopher, he knows that he always forgets all about it when he is told that any of his friends are about to enter into the state of matrimony. He knows that he looks on that as entirely their own affair, and neither history nor experience can inform him why his fellow-creatures put themselves into such a flutter. Mankind has always been so constituted that many things which are natural remain inexplicable to the philosopher. We do not think that even Mr. Herbert Spencer has tried to solve the problem connected with the popular interest in weddings.

When the supreme day has come, the most outside division of the populace shows a lively interest. Nursemaids, as they pass the doors of the house in the morning, know what is going on, and stop, with their infantile charges, to stare. There is nothing to see, but that makes no difference. As the day advances, the idle, the curious, the match-woman, the flower girl, the butcher's-boy, gather in the neighborhood, and wait, and gaze, happy and contented. Staring goes vigorously on, at church and round the church door, and when the party returns for the wedding breakfast, and when the bride and bridegroom go away. Each married man and woman makes a holiday, and involuntarily adds to the greatest happiness of the greatest number. They give far more pleasure to loafers than a dozen drunken people who resist the police, than twenty horses that have come down on their knees. Then they pass away and cease to be the chief figures in domestic history. Their trials are over. They do not vary any longer from the kindly race of men, as they seem to have done from their engagement to their wedding day.

As people who have visited the theater take out of their memories, for a day or so, some of the things that amused them, and laugh again, so young ladies linger lovingly over the details of a wedding. It is a curious experience, life in a house full of girls who have just left a marriage party. Their minds are full of the great theme; they tenderly record each incident; they can think of nothing else; and they tell each other a thousand times how the bride looked, and how she dropped the bouquet, and who picked it up again, and how the traveling dress became her. Not otherwise than when, a covey being dispersed, men go round and shoot the straggling birds, so admirers might easily win the hearts of the fair who are still hovering wistfully round the memory of a wedding. Thus nature has provided chances for bridemaids; and thus the superstition that it is unlucky to be often a bridesmaid is justified. For if a lady can survive heart-whole, and pass unscathed through these moments of sympathy, it is certain that she never will be won.—*Home Journal.*

A New European State.

The election of a Prince of Bulgaria completes the organization of the new State which Russian valor wrested from the Turks. It may be taken for granted that the welfare of the world is promoted by the development of nationalities. In this instance a new State has been built upon stable foundations. The Bulgarian Deputies have already evinced sturdy independence and political knowledge. It was expected that they would follow blindly the plan sent to them from St. Petersburg, but they have made so many alterations in it that their work is now in accord with Western ideas. The Assembly which framed the Constitution represented the provisional administration, and many of the Delegates were appointed by the Russian Commissioners. The Chamber which has elected the Prince was chosen directly by the people on the basis of universal suffrage. In local administration and political capacity the Bulgarians have nothing to learn from Russian commissions. They have genuine capacity for self-government and will be relieved when the army of occupation marches out.

Like Prince Charles when he was called to the throne of Roumania, Prince Alexander Battenberg is a lieutenant of the Prussian cavalry. During the war he joined the staff of the Grand Duke Nicholas, and after remaining at the front until the Treaty of San Stefano was signed, he returned to Potsdam with his breast covered with Russian decorations. He is, moreover, a nephew of the Empress, and is unmistakably, a Russian candidate for the throne. His father is a diplomatist who has influence in the European capitals, and his election will undoubtedly be confirmed. Russian influence may be overmastering in Tirnova and Sophia this year and the next, but the new State cannot be converted into an outlying province of the Northern Empire. It will be grateful for its liberties, but jealous withal of its independence. The sovereign may have been a favorite at the Grand Duke's headquarters, but ultimately, like Prince Charles, he will resent interference from the North.

Meanwhile, there will be chagrin and uneasiness in London. Although the election of a Russian candidate has been accepted as a foregone conclusion, the fact cannot be disguised that it is a diplomatic triumph. Moreover, the Eastern Roumelian question is still beset with difficulty and danger. A compromise has been effected whereby the powers of the International Commission have been prolonged, while a Bulgarian Christian has been appointed provisional Governor. If the populations were left to themselves they would be drawn together so as to form a single State in the Balkan peninsula. England has resisted this movement and cut Ignatieff's Bulgaria in half. The Eastern Question may be dismissed in this way, but it cannot be permanently settled until the forces of race, religion and nationality are allowed to work out their natural results.

A Sagacious Parrot.

The lower animals are, as a general rule, slow to offer advice, perhaps from a feeling that their suggestions would meet with little favor from lordly man. When, however, a chance occurs of hearing their opinion, it appears to considerable advantage. No human witness, for instance, ever gave better advice to litigants than did a parrot summoned as evidence in a case lately tried at the Rugby County Court, in which a lady of independent means sued a butcher £5 ($25) damages, for illegally killing a cockatoo belonging to the plaintiff. Each party was represented by a solicitor. The defense was that the defendant shot the cockatoo mistaking it for an owl. The fellow-bird of the deceased was brought into the court, and while the solicitors were arguing pro and con, never ceased to suggest a compromise of the action, strongly recommending the litigants to "shake hands," also to "shut up." His remarks might, perhaps, have had more weight had he not interlarded them with requests of "sugar." However that might be, he took the failure of his advice in good part, and was carried out of court laughing heartily, and still entreating the parties to shake hands. It may be feared that, although most anxious for his own part to promote a reconciliation, this amiable cockatoo's behavior in court can only have tended to enliven the controversy regarding the value of his deceased colleague.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Careful housewife (lifting a shoe from the soup tureen): "La! who'd a thought baby's shoe would turn up in the soup? But I knew it wasn't lost. I never lose anything!"

Some National Dances.

National dances, like national customs, are, to a great extent, the reflex of the character and of the taste of a people. They deserve to be studied, not for these reasons alone, but also as relics of ancient customs connected with the home as well as with the public life of a nation. We begin with the dance of the Ghaziehs in Egypt. The professional dancers of modern Egypt belong to the tribe of the Ghawazi, a kind of Eastern gypsies. They form a community among themselves, and live in secluded parts of the towns, or under tents. Since 1834 they are no longer allowed to perform in public, but on festive occasions they are invited to the houses or country seats of the rich. One section, the Ghaziehs, are dancers; another section, the Almehs, make singing their profession. Among both the handsomest women of Egypt are found, and it is a weird sight to see them perform their peculiar dance by torchlight at a country seat of some pacha, to which European travelers are sometimes admitted. They commence by advancing toward one another with outstretched arms, the fingers pointing to the ground, in a peculiar, slow and shuffling step. They then assume a leaping step, chasing around in a circle and clapping the castanets, and ultimately place their arms akimbo and whirl around, moving the upper half of the body from the waist from one side to the other to a slow and measured cadence. As the music grows faster the dancers suddenly resume the shuffling step of the beginning, as if their legs had been tied together, after which the whole body is moved in a peculiar manner. It is difficult to describe the strange gyrations of the Ghaziehs, it is even more difficult to imitate them. The two halves of the body separated by the waist seem to move independently of each other, following the stormy rhythm of the music produced by violins, dulcimers and flutes.

With the ancient Greeks, dancing and gymnastics formed an essential part of their education to develop personal grace and beauty of form. Both arts were not only practiced on festive occasions, but extensively introduced into their religious rites and stage performances, and celebrated poets, statesmen, generals and philosophers, like Plato, Sophocles, Epaminondas, and even Socrates, recommended and cultivated the terpsichorean art. Merusius describes one hundred and eighty-nine dances of the ancient Greeks; but of far the greater number only the name is known in modern times, although numerous sculptures, especially basreliefs, are extant, from which the ancient dances might be studied. Among the most celebrated was the Pyrrhic war dance, the circular dances called "Hormos" and "Geranos," and a bacchanalian dance known under the name of "Cordax." The love for dancing remains unaltered in modern Greece. On every festive occasion—birth, marriage, and even death—symbolical and rhythmical dances play a part, and the Greek peasant girls are as fond of their country dances as in olden times. The men perform pantomimic tableaux like the Albanian robber dance, and the women often assemble on the seashore or village green to dance the "Romaika." In Attica and in the island of Crete a picturesque dress, a glorious sky and magnificent landscape surroundings combine to make a "Romaika," danced by girls as handsome as they are merry, a sight never to be forgotten. In a grove of oaks, laurels and oleander, open toward the shore, they form two chains, and follow the graceful turnings and windings of two leaders, who, tambourine in hand, mark the time to the accompaniment of the lute, chasing and opposing one another with playful caprice, supported by the chain of their followers. If the leaders are tired, they throw a scarf to one of their companions, and the dance begins anew to the delight of the palikars, who flock round the charming group as spectators.

The "Kolotschey," performed in the streets of Wallachian towns by bands of men who join for the purpose, was almost unknown until the last war brought the manners and customs of the nationalities which inhabit the valley of the lower Danube under the notice of Western observers. Like the skakava in Bohemia and the English hornpipe, the "Kolotschey" is one of the hopping or capering dances which are in special favor in countries where the women lack the necessary grace and agility to refine the terpsichorean art. To the tune of a shrieking violin, accompanied by the standard bearer's plaintive song, the leader, with the aid of a long pole, jumps about in antics, which, however, are not without a certain uncouth grace, and his companions follow. The higher the jumps and the capers the more spectators are pleased. A special costume, with a row of jingling bells fastened below the knees, is worn as professional outfit by the Kolotschey dancers, and the collector of money wears a Venetian mask and sleeveless jacket—for what reason we never were able to ascertain.

The Hungarians are passionately fond of dancing, and the stirring tunes of the "Czardas," played on the violin by gypsy musicians, never fail to electrify young and old. Six, eight, ten and more couples place themselves in a circle, the dancer passing his arm round the waist of his partner. The music commences with an andante, and as long as this lasts the dancer turns the girl to the right and the left, clapping his spurred heels together, slapping his boots with the hands, and stamping the ground with heels and toes alternately. His partner puts her hand on his shoulder, and at intervals jumps from the ground without turning or changing her place. Soon the violins and clarinets begin to quicken, and the movements grow wilder and wilder. The dancers wheel their partners round, lift them from the ground and leap in the air. The girl puts one hand on the hips and leaves the other to her partner, who contrives to perform the most astonishing antics with perfect grace and within an incredibly small space. The "Czardas" is the same in passionate fervor when the Csikos (horse herdsmen) assemble at the wayside inn as when the stately Hungarian nobles enjoy their eminently national dance at the imperial palace at Olen. On such occasions the military band suddenly disappears, and gypsy musicians, clad in black, enter the orchestra with cymbals, violins and clarinets, to strike up the "Czardas" as only Gitahos can do.

Westport, Conn., has a couple aged respectively 93 and 94. If they live until March, 1880, they will celebrate the 75 anniversary of their marriage with a diamond wedding.

French Politics.

Here and there a nobleman, like the Marquis de Talleyrand Périgord, revolts against the opinions of his class, and says that he has hopes for the future of his country; but these exceptions are extremely rare, and will hardly ever be found in the smaller, noblesse. "La république," says the marquis himself, "étant privée de la faveur des hautes classes, ne peut chercher son appui que dans ce que l'on est convenu d'appeler les couches inférieures de la société." This is true; so true that, not only the republic as an institution, but even each individual republican, whatever may be his personal merits, is "privé de la faveur des hautes classes." He can associate with a wealthy republican middle class, but not even with the smaller aristocracy. It might have been supposed that in a country like France, where there are so many political parties, a man belonging to one so influential and so well behaved as that of the moderate republicans might be tolerated anywhere if he were well educated and had pleasant manners; but the theory of the monarchist circles is that there are no moderate republicans—they are all "communards." Merely to express his approval of any degree of political or religious liberty is quite enough to draw down that evil name upon a man, and, when once it has been applied to him, it is an indelible stain. Suppose you venture to say, for example, that the liberty of the press is not an unmitigated evil, that a general liberty of public worship might be desirable, that the liberty of political meeting is compatible with social order, you are a marked man, you are set down as a "communard" at once. You may say such things in rural cafés where republicans meet, you are not allowed to say them in good society in the presence of ladies. You may not even express a liking for representative government or speak respectfully of the legislature. The proper tone is to sneer at all popular representation, to declare that there is no necessity for any kind of liberty, and that the country could be much better governed without any houses of talk. You are not allowed to say anything in favor of popular education, because that is desired by the republicans. In short, "the tone of good society" is reactionary to an incredible degree, and a moderate liberal, in rural France, has to avoid the gentry and keep to the middle class.

The defeated parties in France are exasperated to such a degree that they have bidden farewell to everything resembling delicacy where political questions are concerned. The consequence is that a republican, however moderate, cannot go into the reactionary society of a country town without hearing the characters of his friends attacked in the most merciless way. If he defends them, he is at once looked upon as an enemy; if he sits tamely at a dinner-table when a friend is slandered without uttering a word in his defense, he feels himself, and he is a cowardly wretch who has no claim to the respect of others or to his own. Then why not leave such society at once, and confine himself to his own political friends? It is easy to say this; but what if the man belongs to some profession in which success is not possible without the countenance of the rich? Take, for example, the case of an architect in a country town who has to make his way in the world, has the misfortune to cherish moderately liberal opinions, or, in other words, to feel a sentiment of loyalty toward the present government of his country. The poor do not build houses; so he must know rich people in order to advance in his profession. The difficulty is complicated in his case by the necessity for standing well with the clergy if he is to work for churches and convents. Political animosity is so strong in France that people would rather employ an inferior man of their own color than a clever man who is suspected of republicanism; and the consequence is that an architect, in such a town as we have been describing, is placed in a most embarrassing position if he happens to be a republican.

Another great social disadvantage resulting from the hatred of certain classes to republicanism occurs in matrimonial alliances. A young man's chances of making a good match are terribly curtailed by even a suspicion of republicanism; we mean, of course, in the provinces. The best matches, from the worldly point of view, are nearly always made by young men who have attracted some degree of notice as reactionaries; and the more violent and intolerant they are the better their chances seem to be. The hands of most French heiresses are directly or indirectly at the disposal of the clergy; and the clergy, perhaps with good reason, both dread and dislike the republic. The consequence of this is a constant tendency to keep wealth that is already earned in the hands of the reactionary parties, and to keep the republicans as a class down in the social scale within the limits of the smaller bourgeoisie. How long this will last if the republic continues to be the political regime of France it is of course difficult to determine; but there are few signs at present that the aristocracy, or what considers itself such, will ever frankly reconcile itself with the democracy. It would be far better for the country if there could be something like a cordial reconciliation between classes; but the republicans avenge their social slights by carefully excluding the aristocracy from the Government, both of the state and of the departments and towns. Then the aristocracy complains that it has no chance of taking office under a real republic, and the social warfare is handed down, with all the hatred and prejudice which it engenders, to be continued, perhaps, by another generation.—*N. Y. Home Journal.*

The shrewdest of men are sometimes taken in. Barnum, wanting to be shaved went into a barber's shop. The place was pretty full of customers, and, anxious to save time, Barnum got an Irishman to give him his turn on condition that he paid for both. Next day he found Pat had made the most of the opportunity, the knight of the razor presenting the following little bill for payment: To one shave, twenty cents; to one hair cutting, twenty cents; to one shampooing, fifty cents; to one hair-dyeing, one dollar; to one bottle hair dye, one dollar; to one bath, seventy-five cents; total, three dollars and sixty-five cents. Barnum settled up, and turned the bargain to account by having a picture painted for his museum, representing the Irishman as he appeared before and after he had passed through the barber's hands.

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Tin and Sheet-Iron Roofing, Gas Fitting and Plumbing in all their branches. All work guaranteed.
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SIGN OF THE BIG TEAPOT ja1w

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Families supplied with Fresh Bread, Crackers Cakes, etc.
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Bakery on First street,
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J. A. Wilson,
FURNITURE DEALER,
Gives notice to his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to
111 J. STREET,
A few doors above his old place, in the same block, where he has a splendid Stock of Furniture of all kinds. Give him a call.
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1878.
Langville and Madison,
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Has on hand at BOTH these places Heavy Stocks of
Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots, Hats, Hardware, Crockery, Farm Implements,
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FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,
ETC., ETC.
Ten per cent will be reducted on all Cash Sales of over Five Dollars.
CALL AT LEVY'S.
Pays Cash for Grain and Wool.
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H. WACHHORST,
IMPORTING
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
79 J Street, Sacramento,
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS,
Invites attention to his
Magnificent Stock of Genuine Sterling Silverware.
Ornamental and for the Table—925 fine, warranted to retain its beautiful whiteness and not change to a greyish shade, like coin quality of Silver Forks and spoons.
JEWELRY.—My selection is one of the rarest and most valuable in the State, in Diamond Sets, Stone Cameo, Amethyst, Coral and Solid Gold Sets.
RINGS.—An endless variety of every description from plain Solid Gold to the most elegant Diamond Settings.
CHAINS.—Opera, Neck Opera Guard, Chatelain and Vest Chains, all the new elegant patterns.
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CLOCKS.—From the plainest to the finest French pendules.
DEALERS in these articles from the interior will be allowed a liberal discount.
Orders Promptly Filled.
Chronometers, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired by the best of workmen and warranted.
My customers enjoy this advantage, I purchase my goods for cash from the factories and sell them cheaper than any other dealer here.
Remember the Sign of the Town Clock.
79 J Street, Between 3d and 4th.
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A. HAINES'
New Departure!
Having moved into my NEW AND ELEGANT STORE, I have resolved to change my system of selling goods and henceforth sell only
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It will be seen that by adopting this method I am enabled to
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Than any *other House in the Town* and also to keep
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My stock, as heretofore, will consist of
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Call and examine my NEW STOCK. I am confident I can satisfy the most fastidious customer, both as to the quality of Goods and their Cheapness.
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Examine my Stock before going elsewhere.
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Good Boarding and Comfortable Rooms
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No Chinese Cooks Employed
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Fancy Patterns, per yard..... 50 cts
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For Sale at Nicklesburgh Bros'.
Orders left at Porter's Store will be promptly attended to.
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Board and Lodging, $6.00 to $12.00 per Week.
Single Meals, 25 cts. Board, $4.00 " "
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Fine Wines at the Bar. A Billiard Room attached. (Street Cars pass the door every Six Minutes.)

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ONE OF THE VERY BEST IN USE.

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IRON, STEEL, COAL, SPRINGS, AXLES, BOLTS, NAILS, LOCKS, SCREWS, HINGES, ETC.
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The attention of Farmers, Mechanics and Builders is particularly invited to his stock, each line of which is complete, and will be sold at very low prices.
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WOODLAND, Sept. 24, 1874. ja1w

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Manufactured at Newton & Co's Lumber Yard,
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The Yolo Democrat

OFFICIAL PAPER OF YOLO COUNTY.

WOODLAND, CAL:

Thursday, June 5th, 1879.

WHERE SHALL WE LOOK FOR REFORM?

From whence comes this cry of reform? What disenthralled spirit of thwarted dishonesty has risen from the grave of political excision to wage a war of revenge against the existing powers? What supernatural instinct has prompted these political malcontents to declare hostilities against the parties that nurtured them in their infancy, protected them in manhood, but rejected them in their political dotage when they had failed to be of service to any one but themselves? It was uttered by the howler of the sand-lots, whose knowledge of government extends to the reckless vilification of every public official, and no further. The strain was caught up and re-echoed by that champion of journalistic frauds, the S. F. *Chronicle*, whose record for dishonest motives and individual welfare stands first on the list of public plunderers. This, then, is the origin, the fountain-head of this great whoop-up party that now calls for the support of the people. Born in the turmoil and furore of political fanaticism and cradled in the pliant arms of unscrupulous journalism, this bantling of illusory charms finds ready adherents to its "grand principle," in the form of every political Judas and bummer in the land. Pray, what regenerative process have these self-styled god-heads undergone to cleanse their vile, poluted hands of the infamies which placed them years ago in the unmolested shades of political life? Why should these vampires now rise in their feigned dignity, with the delusive banner of "reform"—the self constituted leaders of the *dear* people, whose rights they would sacrifice their lives and their fortunes to defend? Will the people, whose sincerity in this movement we do not call into question, allow themselves to be deceived and carried away by this class of men? Twenty-five years ago a similar reform (?) movement was started in California. It was then that D. S. Terry was lifted to the dignity of Chief Justice. Soon, however, the Judge laid aside his official robes to kill a United States Senator. Having accomplished his foul deed, he was forced to retire to private life, loathed by all virtuous people. Now this same Terry is at the front, a leader in another reform (?) movement, which he hopes will again lift him into high official position, for which he imagines he has a birth-right. Looking upon the god-heads, the self constituted leaders of this phantasmagoria, who can do otherwise than brand the movement a farce, by which all the demagogues of the State hope to obtain positions of honor and profit, by a process of base deception only known and practiced by skilled artisans. That good honest people, who are sincere in their belief, have been led astray by these insatiate frauds, there is no room to doubt. But if they desire reform they should begin by ousting these "Honorable Bilks" and placing good men in the lead, which would at least give the movement an air of respectability. Their war-cry should be, "Terry, Howard, Kearney and the *Chronicle*, must go."

Now we ask, in all candor, how can the people look to such a source for reform? What assurance have we that they, who have already failed in their duty, will execute the laws better than those whose reputations stand untarnished? They have created the party, and of course look for the spoils of the offices within the gift of that party.

DYE AND ANDERSON HANGED.

Troy Dye and Edward Anderson were hanged in Sacramento last Thursday for the murder of Aaron M. Tulllis, on Grand Island, Sacramento county, on the 1st of August, 1878; the real murderer, Tom Lawton, who did the killing, being still at large. The hanging of Dye and Anderson took place in the jail yard at Sacramento at 12:15 P.M. Dye made no statement and was very weak and emaciated. Anderson had a long confession read, in which he claimed that his sins had been forgiven. The necks of both were dislocated. A *post mortem* of Dye disclosed the fact that his brain was slightly affected, but not sufficiently to cause insanity. About seventy-five persons witnessed the execution, including Sheriff Barney and District Attorney Garoutte of this county, while outside the enclosure was a crowd of some two thousand persons. Thus have two guilty men met the doom they justly deserved, and justice is thus far avenged.

The Winters *Advocate* proposes Col. J. C. Ball, of Woodland, as a candidate for Congress for the Third District. We do not know of any one for whom we could vote and cast our influence with more satisfaction for that exalted position than Mr. Ball. He is a gentleman in every respect, a Democrat all the time and from principle, able, honest, unswerving, fully up to the Jeffersonian requirement. We most earnestly endorse the *Advocate's* suggestion.

CHICAGO, it will be remembered, surprised the country a short time ago by giving a large Democratic majority at her city election—the first time she had done so since the war. Our telegraphic reports now show that she has repeated the operation at a Judicial election held on the 2d instant. This is good news and augurs well for the future of the Democratic party.

THE Colusa County Democratic Convention passed a resolution unanimously recommending Dr. H. J. Glenn, of Jacinto, to the Democratic State Convention as a suitable candidate for Governor.

General Grant.

BOSTON, May 31.—The *Daily Advertiser* says: regarding the expedition to California to meet General Grant: The calculation of the managers is that about 4,000 will go over the road to meet the General.

The Chicago *Journal's* Washington special says. Definite information from Grant's party is that he will take the last steamer in June from Japan, which will bring him to San Francisco not far from the 1st of August. After looking around California, the General has decided to spend some time about Oregon and at various posts in that region, where he was stationed in his earlier days. As has been already reported, he is also very desirous of making an extended tour in Mexico.

NEW YORK LETTER.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, May 23d, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Last Monday morning Dr. Fulton threw a bomshell into the Baptist camp. It will be remembered that in January last the reverend gentleman was accused of speaking and writing in an unclerical way of fellow clergymen. The aggrieved ones made complaint at their weekly meeting and the Doctor was asked to retract, which he did so emphatically that the body expelled him. Lately his friends, who had been working in his behalf, succeeded in reinstating him in all the bonds of good fellowship; and now he has, in country parlance, kicked over the milk-pail.

At the Baptist pastors' last weekly meeting all was harmony, love and enjoyment. There was a large audience, many ladies being present. The proceedings were hardly well under way before Rev. D. C. Potter announced that he had been requested to read Dr. Fulton's resignation as a member of the Baptist Conference. Each man, and woman, too, looked at their neighbor as if to say—now he's done it! and he had. There is no disputing the fact, it is better to resign than to be kicked out. He has tried both.

It is claimed that this act is a slap in the faces of his friends who have been instrumental in his return to the body. But this the Doctor denies, claiming to hold only the kindliest feelings toward Doctors Armitage, Norton, McArthur and Simons. The gentlemen do not look upon Mr. Fulton's act as one of betrayal, but as the most proper thing for him to do, in view of past circumstances.

The Doctor seems to think that Dr. Sampson and others were hostile to him and still held to the wish to degrade him and stigmatise him for honest utterances which they did not fancy; and that, although they held out a friendly hand for the time being, they would lose no opportunity to mortify him again, and subject him to a disciplination without chance to make a valid explanation or excuse for words and acts which he in his judgment, might think irreproachable. By this act he has removed all chance for an attack from the rear.

The homely old adage that he who will dance must pay the piper, is exemplified in the late Talmage trial, which cost over $40 per day; or about $1,700 to divide *pro rata* among the several congregations who indulged in the costly luxury of trying a popular preacher. This amusement may in time become popular; at present it is a source of dissatisfaction that churches must pay for the gratification of individual pastor's or trustee's fancied grievances or false ideas of another's shortcomings. But the end is not yet, for the so-called "Court of Jesus Christ" must render up an accouut of its stewardship to the Synod, and that body may have a few words to say not pleasing to some ministerial ears.

Some of the statistics formulated at the Broadway Tabernacle, during the meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions are of interest, as showing the strides this society has made in "preaching the Gospel to all men." The Board was organized in 1810, and has since sent out 540 ordained missionaries, who have reduced 26 languages to writing, preparing in them grammars, lexicons, school-books, religious works and translations of the Bible. They are working in about 46 different tongues, virtually giving the gospel to about 100,000,000 of the human family. The number of laborers from America is about 371, and they are assisted by 1,178 natives. The Board has 248 churches and 21,737 members, including 8,000 at the Sandwich Islands. More than 1200 members were added in the past year. The churches have about 27,000 people. The Women's Board was organized in 1868 and numbers 62 single ladies in its connection, of whom 12 are in Japan and 30 in Turkey.

On Tuesday last we had a very pretty show—the parade of the Southern New York Association of Sunday schools. The heat of the day was too great for a general or extended march; so many of the schools had individual gatherings in various parts of the city. In the grand gathering, about 37 schools, or 13,000 scholars participated. After the parade many, if not all, of the schools provided a bounteous collation for the little ones, who seemed to think ice cream, oranges and cake a sufficient tonic for wearied frames. Songs and addresses wound up these pleasant festivities.

If it is not one thing it is another! This time the secular press is harping on the Chinese question—not politically but morally. It has all along been as hard to find a genuine convert from the teachings of Confucius as to discover a Proselyte under a Jewish gaberdine. "John" does not take to Christianity—perhaps because his readings of Christ's statements and his latter-day disciples' practice so widely differs. Our almond-eyed brothers from over the sea cannot understand why if a Mongolian steals from a Christian, he is not forgiven "until seven times seven," and if he takes a dress pattern without money and without price, why should not the owner thereof give him the whole piece? "If he takes your coat, give him your cloak also." He thinks, "forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us," will render it warm for many people hereafter, who are so mean as to send a "Heathen Chinee," to jail merely for "takin' what isn't his'n." Unfortunately for our Celestial brother he is not up in the Christian translations. But these are the facts.

Mr. Moy Jin Kee is a Chinaman, and a fancied convert. He progressed finely in his new belief and was looked upon as a shining light, which was to illuminate the whole Chinese Empire. He was written and talked about, wined and dined to the full content of his Celestial stomach. He was given a place of trust in the employ of a Mr. Parks—who now says he will and did steal, the same as any other white man. He was arraigned before the blind woman who is supposed to hold the scales with an even hand, but Jim Kee's slantindicular eyes see strange wonders, and he blandly smiles to see how easy it is to take a tramp to the work-house, while it takes over a year to accidentally convict the keeper of one of the lowest dens in this city of keeping a place to demoralize our youth.

In relation to the present status of our so-called Sunday laws, I propound the following: If it is wrong to permit a restaurant keeper, who feeds the dwellers in "flats" in this neighborhood, to keep open on Sunday, because he happens to have no convenient back or "side door," what makes it right to compel a house servant to cook a dinner upon that day under penalty of discharge? Are ice-cream saloons and soda water fountains more demoralizing than rum and beer? One you can't sell if your store is in the middle of a block, the other you can, if you are the lucky owner of a "corner lot," In this quarrel in our neighboring city of Newark, there is not a bit of consistency or sense—at least so thinks

VIOLA.

Latest Telegraphic News.

Associated Press Special Dispatches.

Darien Canal Congress.

PARIS, May 27.—The Committee of Ways and Means of the Darien Canal Congress propose a transit duty of fifteen francs per ton, at which rate it is estimated the gross receipts of the canal will reach £3,600,000 per annum. The Committee is opposed to Government assistance in the enterprise. The Commercial Committee of the Congress considers the proposed transit duty too high.

PARIS May 27.—It appears almost certain the Panama-Aspinwall route will be the one selected by the Darien Canal Congress.

LONDON, May 27.—Figures of estimates of the comparative costs of the several routes proposed for a ship canal to unite the Atlantic and Pacific, as given in yesterday's dispatch, are probably wrong. A Paris dispatch says the sub-Committee on the cost of the work, reported that the Tehuantepec project would cost £40,000,000, without including cost of terminal ports; the Nicaragua, $28,000,000, the Panama, £13,000,000, exclusive of indemnity to the railway companies; the San Elas, £52,000,000, and the Atrato Nipipe route, £44,000,000.

Children Drowned.

HALIBURTON, (Ont.), May 27.—On Sunday last Robert Jackson, aged twenty, and his two sisters, fifteen and twelve, were drowned in Third Lake Township, Stanhope, by the upsetting of a canoe.

Pacific Mail Annual Report.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The annual report of of the Directors of the Pacific Mail Company yesterday, shows the earnings for the year ending April 30th, to be $4,054,560.73, and the expenditures $3,652,745.66, leaving a net profit of $401,815.07. The liabilities of the company April 30th were $2,577,555.71, and the assets $1,026,977.20, leaving the amount of liabilities over assets $1,550,578.51. The increase of liabilities for the year is stated at $498,375.67.

Excursion of Sunday School Workers.

CHICAGO, May 27.—The Eastern division of the Pacific Institute excursion have been arriving here for the past three or four days. This excursion was organized by the Rev. J. R. Berry, and numbers three hundred of the Sunday School workers from all parts of the country, bound for the Yosemite Valley, to attend the Sabbath School Assembly, beginning June 7th and closing June 15th, after which the Assembly will hold an eight-days' meeting at Monterey. This Assembly is under the management of Rev. J. H. Vincent. The party left Chicago at ten o'clock this morning, by special train.

Destructive Fire.

CARLTON PLACE (Ont.), May 27.—A fire, which is supposed to have originated from sparks from a passing locomotive this evening, destroyed about twelve million feet of lumber lying on the line of the Canada Central Railway, near this place. Loss $130,000.

Mt. Etna Booming—Towns in Danger.

MESSINA, May 29.—Mt. Etna is in full blast. Three new craters have appeared near Randazzo, at the base of the mountain. Streams of lava are flowing down, and several villages are threatened with destruction. There is great alarm among the people.

Vetoed.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—President Hayes to-day returned to the House the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill, with his reasons for not signing it.

Fire and Loss of Life.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., May 29.—The Washington House was burned at two o'clock this morning. About sixty persons were in the hotel. Two bodies have been found and six other persons are missing. Fifteen were severely wounded in escaping and twenty slightly.

Nine Children Poisoned in Vermont.

ISLAND POND (VT.). May 28.—At Newark, ten miles distant from here, a party of nine children to-day drank water from a brook, the waters of which had been polluted by the carcasses of a horse and several sheep, and were poisoned, from the effects of which seven died soon after, their bodies becoming putrid and demanding immediate burial. The others cannot survive. A Mrs. Morse lost two; Mrs. Carpenter lost three, and the two others are the ones referred to as dying, taking her entire family; Mrs. Aldrich lost two. There is great excitement in the community about the matter.

Ohio Republican Convention.

CINCINNATI, May 29.—Charles Foster was nominated for Governor by the Ohio Republican Convention on the first ballot. The vote was close, Foster receiving 280 to 271 for Taft.

A Wife Murdered.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Lousia Bonvert, aged fifty-four, was killed by her husband, with a razor. The murderer was arrested.

Items from Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO, May 29.—The Committee of the Prohibition Party, to consider the cause, met here to-day, there being quite a full representation, and the committee resolved to hold a mass Convention at San Francisco, July 16th, at ten A. M., to nominate a State ticket. Temperance people generally were invited to take part.

The Fourth Ward Republican Club passed ringing straight-out and no-coalition resolutions to-night.

Death of Harry Mighels.

VIRGINIA, May 29.—The death of Harry Mighels, editor of the Carson *Appeal*, has cast a feeling of sorrow over the State. The funeral takes place at one o'clock to-morrow, at Carson.

Hanged by Vigilantes at Bakersfield.

BAKERSFIELD, May 28.—This morning, about 12:15 o'clock, a mob entered the Jail, located in the Court House at Bakersfield, secured the Jailor and Under Sheriff, and then took the two Yoakum Brothers from their cells and hanged them inside the Jail till they were dead. The victims were confined in Jail for the murder of Johnston and Tucker, over a year ago.

Drowned.

SANTA ROSA, May 30.—A young man, aged about eighteen, named Joel Crane, was drowned at the Laguna to-day.

Found Guilty.

COLUSA, May 30.—The jury in the case of N. L. Squires, charged with the murder of Perly Dunlap, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree.

Suicide.

BODIE, May 30.—Albert Perrin, for many years foreman of the Chollar mine in Virginia, threw himself down the Standard shaft to-day and was instantly killed.

Run Over and Killed.

SANTA ROSA, May 29.—As the engine of the down frieght train, this afternoon, was switching a car on a side-track, at the depot, an old man named John Patterson, who was walking up the track, was knocked down, and, falling across the rails, the wheels of the car passed over his neck, severing the head from the trunk.

Hurricane in Missouri.

ST. JOSEPH (Mo.), May 29.—At six o'clock this evening a cyclone swept over a part of Holt and Nodaway counties, near Banard and Bigelow, about twenty-five miles north of St. Joseph. It moved at the velocity of sixty miles an hour, demolishing houses, uprooting trees, and destroying property of all descriptions. A tract of territory half a mile wide is devastated. A number of casualties occured.

Death of Eleven Children.

ISLAND POND (Vt.), May 30.—There have been nine deaths, so far, of children who drank from the poisoned brook. Potato-tops, poisoned by paris green, thrown in the brook, are regarded as the cause of the poisoning, rather than carcasses of dead animals.

LATER.—Two more children of John Aldrich have died from drinking from the poisoned brook, making five (his entire family.) Mrs. Aldrich has gone insane.

Thurman to be the Ohio Governor.

CHICAGO, May 29.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Thurman will undoubtedly be nominated by the Democrats for Governor.

Burial of Troy Dye.

COURTLAND, May 31.—The remains of Troy Dye were buried in the Franklin Graveyard at 4:30 P.M. yesterday. About two hundred friends of the family were present. The services consisted of the singing of a psalm selected by Dye's father, a short address by Mr. Scalloway, and some verses written by Troy Dye, which he requested should be read at his funeral, were read by Paul Khan, after which a last chance was afforded those present to gaze upon the remains. Paul Khan read a lengthy prayer written for this occasion by Troy Dye himself, when the coffin was lowered into its last resting place. Dye is buried by the side of his brothers, John and Charles, and in close proximity to the grave of the late A. M. Tullis.

Terrible Storm.

ST. LOUIS, May 31st.—A cyclone swept through Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri last night, causing great loss of life and Property. Many people were wounded and several persons are missing. The terrible storm of wind and rain passed over northern Kansas and southern Nebraska. The town of Irving was nearly destroyed. At that point the storm leveled everything in its path. About 40 buildings were destroyed, 15 persons killed, and from 30 to 40 wounded.

In the neighborhood of Frankfort, four or five farm houses were destroyed. At Centralia several houses were unroofed, and one house and barn blown down. At Beatty a number of houses were blown down. At Denison Mills, Nebraska, the Catholic Church was utterly demolished; also the store of Neal, Riley & Co. One lady was severely injured. At the mouth of Mill Creek the two-story stone house of M. Caudray was unroofed and crushed. There were fifteen persons in it at the time. Mr. Caudray was somewhat injured, and Mrs. Tattleock and her child were killed. On Fancy Creek, the Methodist Church was demolished and other buildings torn down, cattle and horses killed and other property destroyed.

In Missouri, the cyclone struck the earth four miles from Lee's Summit and tore a furrow through the county about a hundred yards wide and ten miles long, leveling everything in its track, and killing and wounding several people.

At Irving (Mo.), twelve persons were killed outright and forty-nine wounded. Fifteen dead bodies were brought in from two square miles of Territory. A Kansas City dispatch says: Mr. Harris, his wife and children were carried up into the air clear out of sight, and dropped in different places and directions from the site of the house they occupied. One of the other children was found in a pool of water fifty yards from the house.

Mount Ætna.

CATANIA, May 31.—Advices have been received stating that numerous fresh fissures have opened on Mount Ætna. The flood of lava is now very extensive and streaming toward the river Alcuntara, devastating the village Abio. A long continuance of the eruption is probable.

A Respite from the Gallows.

SAN RAFAEL June 1.—Wm. Dever, under sentence to be hanged here June 6th, has obtained, through his attorney, a stay of proceedings on a motion to appeal. He has had two attacks of hemorrhage of the lungs and is failing rapidly, and it is believed he will not survive another trial.

Concert by Telephone.

SACRAMENTO, June 1.—A very successful telephone concert was held to-day between Sacramento, Marysville and Red Bluff, under the management of F. B. Rae, chief operator at Sacramento. Solos, vocal and instrumental, duets, quartettes and choruses were given by many ladies and gentlemen.

Spain—The King's Speech.

MADRID, June 1.—King Alphonso opened the Cortes to-day. In his speech he declared the Ministry will continue in the practice of liberal principles; the relations with foreign Powers are satisfactory. The Budget will contain no new changes. The Government will submit measures to alleviate the effects of the ten years war in Cuba, and with the assistance of the Cortez, endeavor to assimilate the position of the Colony to that of a province of Spain, and hasten a complete abolition of slavery.

Thirty New Craters.

ROME, June 1.—Thirty new craters have opened in Mount Ætna. They cover several square miles and all pour forth lava. The eruption of Vesuvius is also increasing.

Towns Burned and People Ruined.

BERLIN, June 1.—The Russian towns of Walnike and Gbojez, and four large villages in various districts have been burned, and thousands of peasants have been reduced to beggary.

Treaty with Great Britain.

LISBON, June 1.—It is announced that the late Ministry, before its retirement, concluded a treaty with Great Britain looking to the suppression of the slave trade, the development of commerce and the civilization of Africa. The treaty provides for freedom of commerce and navigation between adjoining British and Portuguese colonies; declares the Zambese River free to the commerce of the world, and grants Great Britain facilities for the passage of troops and munitions of war across Portuguese territory to South Africa.

Enormous Destruction of Property.

MESINA, June 2.—The eruption of Mount Ætna continues. A considerable portion of the bed of Alcantara River is covered by lava. The inhabitants have been forced to abandon the village of Mejo. Detonations are frequent.

ROME, June 2.—Mount Ætna is ejecting enormous volumes of ashes. The destruction of property is immense. The Commune of Majo has been obliterated, and Casello is threatened. Many large and valuable estates have been destroyed. The four main craters continue to pour forth streams of lava, while many of the smaller ones have become inactive. The stream of lava which has interrupted the road to Passa Pescaro is half a mile wide and one hundred feet deep.

Death of General Shields.

Ottumwa (Iowa), June 2.—General James Shields, late United States Senator from Missouri, died suddenly in this city at 10:30 last evening. On Sunday he appeared in usual health; ate a hearty supper at six o'clock; wrote several letters, but just before retiring complained of pain in the chest and soon thereafter said to his niece he was dying, and in thirty minutes expired, sitting in his chair, and remaining conscious to the last. He lectured in this city on Wednesday evening last, and had remained here visiting relatives. His remains leave here for his home in Carrollton, Mo., this evening.

Gen. Grant's Prospects.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The *Herald* thinks the result of the Ohio Convention proves that Grant will have rivals, and that his nomination is impossible without a strenuous contest. This patent fact ends the Grant movement, unless the General eats all his words and consents to take his chances for another nomination on an equal footing with other Republican candidates.

The California Election.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The *Tribune* thinks "California threatens to boom this summer" in the number of State and County officers to be elected, and adds: "Now, what if the Nihilists, who adopt the Constitution, should elect officers to interpret it?"

75-Hour Walking Match.

CHICAGO, June 2.—The friends of Dobbler have withdrawn their protest against the result of the recent 75-hour walking match, and the belt and first prize will be awarded to Parry, the Englishman.

Revolutionists Hanged.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 2.—Four revolutionists, named Endelmann, Ossinuki, Brandtmer (who was a Prussian subject), and an unknown man, who is believed to have been the conspirator Autenoff, have been hanged at Kieff.

Judicial Elections in Illinois.

CHICAGO, June 3.—The Judicial election occurred in Illinois to-day, Circuit Judges being elected in the various districts, and also three Judges of the Supreme Court. In this circuit there were a regular Democratic and a regular Republican ticket. Complete returns give the following result of the city election: For Supreme Court—Judge Dickey, Dem., 23,261; Dent., Rep., 14,472. For Judges of Circuit Court—Dems., Rogers 27,254, McAllister 23,194, Barnum 22,910, Moran 22,450, Tuley 21,120; Reps., Booth 14,825; Rosental 14,167, Buell 13,619, Williams 12,556, Reed 10,730. About three-fifths of the usual vote was cast. The result in the country, so far as foreshadowed by the meagre returns, will show a Republican majority there of from 2,000 to 4,000, leaving a Democratic majority in the circuit of from 7,000 to 10,000.

SPRINGFIELD, (Ill.), June 2.—There was only one ticket in the field here, and all thereon received a fair vote for Judges of the Circuit and Supreme Courts.

ROCK ISLAND, June 2.—The Republicans have a large majority in this Circuit for Judges.

A GOOD PLAN.

Anybody can learn to make money rapidly operating in Stocks, by the "Two Unerring Rules for Success," in Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s new circular. The combination method which this firm has made so successful, enables people with large or small means to reap all the benefits of large capital and best skill. Thousands of orders, in various sums, are pooled into one vast amount and *Co-operated* as a *mighty whole*, thus securing to each shareholder all the advantages of the largest operator. Immense profits are divided monthly. Any amount from $5 to $5,000 or more, can be used successfully. N. Y. *Baptist Weekly* September 26th, 1878 says, "By the combination system $15 would make $75, or 5 per cent.; $50 pays $350, or 7 per cent.; $100 makes $1,000, or 10 per cent, on the stock, during the month, according to the market." *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, June 29th: "The combination method of operating stocks is the most successful ever adopted." *New York Independent* Sept. 12th: "The combination system is founded upon correct business principles, and no person need be without an income while it is kept working by Messrs. Lawrence & Co." *Brooklyn Journal*, April 29th: Our editor made a net profit of $101.35 from $20 in one of Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s Combination." New circular (mailed free) explains everything. Stocks and bonds wanted. Government bonds supplied. Lawrence & Co., Bankers, 57 Exchange Place, N. Y. je5w3m

New Jewelry Store!

JAMES A. BARCLAY,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,

Main Street, - - Woodland,

(SUCCESSOR TO L. MACHEFERT,)

—DEALER IN—

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

SPECTACLES, TABLE CUTLERY,

PLATED & SILVERWARE,

GOLD PENS, ETC.

The public are cordially invited to call and examine goods and prices. All goods warranted as represented or money refunded.

Work Sent by Express Promptly Attended to.

je5w J. A. BARCLAY.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES

.....AND.....

COUNTY CONVENTION!

At a meeting of the Democratic Central Committee held in Woodland June 2d, 1879, it was ordered that Primary Elections be held in the several precincts in Yolo County on

Wednesday, June 11th, 1879,

To elect Delegates to the Democratic County Convention, to be held in the Court House in the Town of Woodland, on

Friday, June 13th, 1879.

At One o'clock P.M., to select Candidates for County Officers and transact such other business as may be necessary and proper.

The Primaries shall be held at each of the Precincts of the County, and the Polls shall be opened at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain open during the day. Each Precinct is entitled to the following number of delegates, based upon the votes cast at the last Presidential election, giving one vote for the precinct and one for every 25 votes, and one for a fraction of 25 over 12 votes.

Washington	5	North Putah	6
Merritt	2	Buckeye	9
South Putah	2	Quicksilver	1
Woodland	17	Cacheville	4
North Grafton	4	Fairview	2
E. Cottonwood	5	W. Cottonwood	4
East Grafton	6	West Grafton	3
Occident	2		

"TEST."—All legal voters who desire the success of the Democratic Party shall be entitled to vote at the Primaries.

The Democratic voters assembled are authorized to appoint the Officers of the Primaries.

J. D. LAWSON, Chairman pro tem.
JAS. A. DOUGLAS, Secretary pro tem.
THOS. W. GUTHRIE and W. W. HANNUM, of the Committee. je5td

PRIMARY MEETINGS

.....OF THE.....

New Constitution Party

Will be held in the several precincts in Yolo County on

Saturday, June 14th, 1879,

To elect Delegates to a County Convention, to be held in Woodland on

Saturday, June 21st, 1879.

The apportionment of Delegates, as made by the County Executive Committee, is as follows:

Fairview	2	Quicksilver	1
East Grafton	6	West Grafton	6
Washington	5	North Grafton	4
Buckeye	8	South Putah	2
Merritt	2	North Putah	5
East Cottonwood	7	West Cottonwood	3
Cacheville	5	Woodland	27
		Occident	2

je5w2t JNO. M. RHODES, Secretary.

Trustee's Sale.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF A Deed of Trust made by J. H. BROGAN and M. E. BROGAN to C. H. Swift and Wm. P. Coleman, and recorded in Book N. of Mortgages at page 192 and following, Records of Yolo County, State of California, and on application of the Sacramento Bank, holder of the indebtedness secured to be paid thereby, and for default in the payment thereof, we will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for U. S. Gold Coin, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock P. M., in front of the premises, in the Town of Woodland, on MONDAY, JUNE THIRTIETH, 1879, the following described property, to wit: Commencing on the West side of First Street on the North side of Lincoln Avenue, running West ninety feet, North sixty feet, East ninety feet, South sixty feet to the place of beginning, in the Town of Woodland.

C. H. SWIFT, } Trustees.
WM. P. COLEMAN, }

je5w3t

T. J. ADAMS & CO. ARE PREPARED to furnish Ice; all parties wishing can leave their orders at the C. O. D. Store, where they will receive prompt attention. je1d

.....THE.....

Pioneer Corner Store,

WOODLAND,

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.,

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

GRAIN AND GRAIN BAGS!

Low Prices for Goods, and Fair Dealing Guaranteed to Every One.

CALL AND SEE US.

ap1w A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.

WHO STRUCK WOODLAND DICK?

Is a question often asked, but never answered, because the miscreant who struck the aforesaid Woodland Dick, Esq., has never been fully identified. But when you ask

Who Struck a Fatal Blow at the High Prices

Heretofore prevailing in YOLO COUNTY, why, the Farmer, Mechanic, Men, Women and even Children unanimously exclaim

THE GREAT WESTERN

BANKRUPT STORE!

BUT NOW TO BUSINESS!

But why have we made such a success in our business in so short a time? Because we have kept our word, and that is simply this:

1st. Fair Dealing to All.

2d. One Price to All.

3d. No Misrepresenting Goods.

4th. We Sell for Cash Only.

There is the secret of our business. We have now made all arrangements to have a buyer in San Francisco who will take advantage of all the failures, and buy for cash, and by so doing it will enable us to undersell any store in Woodland, and we buy all our goods for cash and sell the same strictly for cash; therefore we will sell goods lower than any of the Grabbers,

In our previous advertisement we advertised to stay ONLY 29 DAYS. We have now concluded to locate in Woodland and run

Opposition to Imposition!

As it is a free country, and there is room for all.

We still offer you no price list, nor do we give you a bite on Calico and Muslin and burn you on other goods (like ——— ——— you all know); all we ask of you is a fair trial and you will be convinced that we do undersell any store in Woodland.

N.B.—To my many friends of Woodland and Yolo County: You will find me at

THE GREAT WESTERN

BANKRUPT STORE!

Where I would be pleased to see you all.

MORRIS,

Formerly Clerk in the S. F. Auction Store but now of the firm of

M. MICHAEL & CO.,

Opposite the Postoffice, - Woodland.

my25dw

County Treasurer's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT there are Funds in the Treasury to redeem all Warrants registered as follows:

ON THE GENERAL FUND,

Prior to September 1st, 1878.

ON THE CONTINGENT FUND,

Prior to June 11th, 1878, and Warrant No. 505, registered June 11th, 1878.

WOODLAND, May 24th, 1879.

A. C. KEAN,
my25d1w3 Treasurer Yolo County.

Administrator's Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of the County of Lake and State of California, made on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1879, in the matter of the Estate of WILLIAM GORDON, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator, with will annexed, of the estate of said deceased, will sell at private sale to the highest bidder, for cash, in Gold Coin of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Probate Court, on or after MONDAY, the TWENTY-THIRD DAY of JUNE, A. D. 1879, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said WILLIAM GORDON, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise—other than, or in addition to, that of said testate at the time of his death—in and to all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land lying and being in the County of Yolo, and State of California, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Tract No. One (1). That portion of what is known as the Gordon Grant, in Yolo County, in the State of California, known and described on a map of the survey of said grant, made by R. K. Nichols, and filed in the Recorder's Office of Yolo County, in said State, as Lot six (6), and bounded as follows, viz: Commencing at a point on the North boundary of said grant from which the northeast corner of said grant bears south 79¾° east 200 chains distant; thence north 7¾° west 32 50-100 chains along the north boundary of said grant; thence south 10° west 116 75-100 chains to centre of Cache Creek; thence south 79¾° east 27 chains down the centre of Cache Creek; thence south 63¾° east 5 50-100 chains down centre of Cache Creek; thence north 10¾° east 118 50-100 chains to place of beginning; containing 381 20-100 acres of land.

Tract No. Two (2). That portion of what is known as the Gordon Grant, in Yolo County, State of California, known and described on a map and survey of said grant, made by R. K. Nichols, and filed in the Recorder's Office of said Yolo County as Lot five (5), and bounded as follows, viz: Commencing at a point on the north boundary of said grant from which the northeast corner of said grant bears south 79¾° east 160 chains distant; thence north 79¾° west 40 chains along the north boundary of said grant; thence south 10° west 118 50-100 chains to centre of Cache Creek; thence south 63¾° east 41 50-100 chains down the centre of Cache Creek; thence north 10¾° east 129 50-100 chains to the place of beginning; containing 496 acres of land.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash in Gold Coin of the United States. Deed at expense of purchaser.

Bids or offers may be made at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of the sale.

All bids or offers must be in writing, and left at the office of Woods Crawford, Attorney at Law, in Odd Fellows' building, in the town of Lakeport, County of Lake, and State of California, or delivered to the undersigned personally.

Dated May 14th, A. D. 1879.

J. D. ADAMS,
Administrator of the Estate of William Gordon, deceased. my22w5t—my29td

F. S. FREEMAN & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

HARDWARE

—AND—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

OILS, PAINTS

And House Furnishing Goods.

BUY WHEAT AND WOOL,

WOODLAND, CAL.

Store of General Merchandise at Capay. ap14d

MULES FOR SALE!

A fine lot of heavy Mules, recently brought from the East by Railroad, suitable for any kind of team or farm work, are offered for sale by the undersigned. Enquire of

A. S. HOWARD,
je2dw Woodland, Cal.

Dissolution Notice.

THE FIRM OF ELSTON & WHITE WAS this day dissolved by mutual consent, MR. WHITE retires; the business will hereafter be continued in the name of J. B. ELSTON, to whom all the accounts of the firm have been assigned. J. S. WHITE.

Woodland, Cal., May 14th, 1879. my13d1f

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, June 5th, 1879.

GEO. M. MOTT is the authorized agent of this paper in Sacramento for soliciting advertisements and subscriptions, collecting bills, etc.

Every letter or communication to the DEMOCRAT *should bear the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.*

Town and County Matters

Shall We Celebrate?

It seems to be the impression of many, until conversed with on the subject, that to properly celebrate the coming Fourth it will necessitate the expenditure of five or six hundred dollars; but such is not the case. The plan proposed by some of our patriotic citizens can be carried out at an expense not exceeding two hundred dollars, and the celebration will be equally as good if not better than any we have ever had. We have an abundance of home talent, and the useless outlay required to bring orators from a distance can thus be avoided with profit to ourselves. It is suggested that a purse be raised to be awarded to the best race horses in the county. This, of course, will tend to draw people from a distance who feel an interest in such matters, and a couple of races during the day will form an interesting feature. The Horribles can effect their arrangements at a trifling cost to each individual member and appear to great advantage. Delegations from various points in the county can be induced to take part in the exercises. It is also proposed that instead of the usual fire-works at night, exacting a heavy outlay, a Firemen's Ball be given with admission reduced to a figure that will enable all to attend who desire. The principle is to make the expenses bear as nearly equal as possible on all who participate, though some of our business men have offered very generous donations to the fund. We make these suggestions at the request of some of our leading men in order to dispel the prevailing idea that a celebration cannot be managed without an enormous sum.

New Volume.

June 1st began the 2d year and 5th vol. of THE DAILY DEMOCRAT. Two years ago we commenced its publication, feeling that the interests of our growing city demanded such a step, and trusting that the people would bear us out in the enterprise. In this we were not mistaken. Publishing the Daily has also enabled us to greatly improve the Weekly, as all its readers attest. While we have earnestly labored in the interest of Woodland and Yolo county, the course of the DEMOCRAT has been onward and upward. It always has been, as it shall be in the future, our aim to promote the best interests of our locality, and to present to our readers in each issue the home news in a manner that will make our locality better known abroad and render our columns interesting to all. The undertaking has involved a great deal of labor and anxiety, with which the returns, financially, have not been commensurate. Still we intend to labor on, believing that honest industry and the promulgation of sound doctrines will sooner or later be rewarded.

Democratic Committee Meeting.

The Democratic County Committee held a meeting in Woodland Monday, June 2d, 1879, a majority of the members being present, namely: J. D. Lawson, W. W. Hannum, Thomas Guthrie and James A. Douglas. On motion J. D. Lawson was chosen Temporary Chairman, and Jas. A. Douglas Temporary Secretary. The object of the meeting was briefly stated by the Chairman—to consult upon the advisability of calling Democratic Primaries and County Convention. It was determined to call Primaries for the different precincts on Wednesday, the 11th day of June, and the Convention to be held in Woodland on Friday, the 13th day of June, at 1 P.M. The "test" adopted is: "All legal voters who desire the success of the Democratic party shall be entitled to vote at the Primaries."

J. D. LAWSON, Chairman pro tem.

JAS. A. DOUGLAS, Secretary pro tem.

W. W. Hannum and T. W. Guthrie, of the Committee.

Arresting Thieves.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—In the DEMOCRAT, a few days ago, appeared an article reflecting on me and attributing to me unworthy and arbitrary motives in making arrests, and particularly charging that my arrest of a man named Smith was illegal, outrageous, etc. The man Smith was at the time of the arrest acting exactly as a thief acts, and if I had failed to arrest him I should have been very unfit for the office I have the honor to hold, and an adroit thief and burglar would still be at large. Subsequent events have shown that the fellow was in possession of two lots of stolen property and was just getting organized for a general raid on the community. He will not return to society to meet and affiliate with his warm and manly sympathizer, the anonymous writer who tried to steal a march on my good name and who is more of a "sneak" than the thieving scoundrel he tries to uphold. WARREN POWERS.

Workingmen's Speaking.

Stephen Maybell spoke in Woodland last night in the interest of the W. P. C. There having been no previous announcement the audiance was small and the Kearney faction was in the extreme minority. Mr. Maybell's speech was very similar to the published addresses at other places and failed to create enthusiasm. At the close, an attempt was made to form a Club, but with poor success. By lifted hands, Miller was elected President; John Quilty, Vice President, and James Amesbury, Secretary—four or five men doing the voting. Lastly came the announcement that a small collection would be taken, when the assembly dispersed, only a very few remaining to contribute.

District Court—Denson, J.

May 31st. Sacramento Reclamation District vs. John E. Cook.—Jury waived, case set for July 23d.

Campbell Marshall vs. John T. Carey—Case submitted.

Campbell vs. Campbell—Decree of divorce granted.

Southerland vs. Southerland—Decree of divorce granted.

Spuler vs. Spuler—Decree of divorce granted.

Arnold & Nelson vs. Pace—Thirty days stay of proceedings granted.

Court adjourned till July 21st.

Communication.

In my rounds about town I notice one large lot overgrown and thick with spotted thistles, now in bloom and ready to scatter seed over all the contiguous country. I see no sign of it in any neighboring lot or field, and understand all the other owners joined in to try to eradicate the pest, and have gone over their land and cut it up several times as it made its appearance. The presumption is that the owner of the lot referred to is too deeply concerned about the N. C. Party, with his eye intensely fixed upon an office for himself, to care a continental for his near neighbors or the spotted thistles either. X.

Cupid's Quiver—A Double Shot.

We take the following from the *Colusa Sun* of May 31st: Permit me, through your columns, to become the pleased chronicler of an event quite noteworthy—the marriage, on the same evening, of two sisters, ladies well known and highly esteemed in our community. The happy contracting parties were Miss M. E. Rollins and Mr. Irwin A. Porter, and Miss A. D. Rollins and Mr. J. Viney. The nuptial ceremonies were performed at Grimes' Landing, on Sunday evening, 25th inst. during divine service. Rev. J. E. Barnes officiated The occasion called together a large circle of the friends and well-wishers of the happy pairs, there being some three hundred present. The ladies were attended by Miss Sallie Greene, Miss Mattie Geer, Miss Mollie Gardner and Miss Edna Saunders, as maids of honor, and the gentlemen by Messrs. E. C. Peart, O. Mener, M. T. Gratz, and J. Albertson, as best men. After the ceremony, the bridal party, together with their intimate friends, repaired to the home of the brides' parents and were regaled with a splendid banquet, in keeping with the joyous occasion. We noticed, among the guests, quite a number from Colusa, as also Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Mock, Miss Ella Porter, Messrs. A. D. Porter, E. Krelenberg and J. Redpath, who had come from Woodland to honor the happy event. Not being an adept in the mysteries of female costume, and fearing a laugh from your lady readers if we made the attempt, we will not venture a description. Suffice it for us to say that the ladies looked becomingly beautiful, and the gentlemen all that could be desired. A most delightful evening was passed, and among the good wishes of health and happiness to the wedded ones, none were more sincere than Yours truly,

AN UNFORTUNATE BENEDICT.

At Knights Landing.

KNIGHTS LANDING, June 2d, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Holy Moses! We have it red hot; it came upon us like a clap of thunder. When the thermometer jumps from 68 to 102 in forty-eight hours we are a little inclined to think some ambitious fireman is exerting himself, and came very near heading this article "Old Nick's Bake-Oven." We are no prophet, therefore decline attempting to foretell the consequence of certain nuisances in this town, if this weather should continue. There is an alley not far from one of our saloons that for aroma beats all the concentrated flavoring extracts ever invented, and everybody passes through it. We would say it was Sam's blacksmith shop, but we are a little afraid of Uncle Sam. Besides, there is a pigpen between the alley and the shop, and of course Sam would lay the blame to that. There is also a little miasmatic slough not a thousand miles from the parsonage that could be easily abated, and we think it would materially add to the health of that immediate vicinity. We do not wish to injure the practice of Dr. Kier, for he is our friend, but thought a few hints might work an abatement of such pestilence breeders. D. J.

Pleasant Prarie School Exhibition.

The exhibition of this school took place on Monday, the 19th instant. The people of the neighborhood turned out and the house was filled, showing that they appreciate the cause of education; and it also reflected the highest compliment on the teacher, Mr. S. Fisher, which was well merited, for it was the testimony of all present that the pupils acquitted themselves in a manner highly creditable to both themselves and their teacher. We might mention names, but forbear to do so since where all did exceedingly well comparisons might seem invidious. Mr. F. has an experience of several years as teacher, and is winning an enviable reputation in his chosen profession. On this occasion he was assisted by his sister, Miss Katie Fisher, who supervised the music for the evening. We have seldom attended a school exhibition which did teacher and scholars more credit and gave more general satisfaction to the people of Pleasant Prarie; and to the children and teacher we wish long and prosperous lives. OBSERVER.

It Is Not True

That unskillful driving around street corners endangers the lives of pedestrians.

That the gentleman who fell out of the buggy in turning the street corner, the other day, had drank anything stronger than Seltzer water.

That J. M. is preparing to enter the prize ring next Fall.

That the prominent leaders in the New Constitution party ever wanted office, or that they left the old party lines because they could not get one. Oh, no!

That Frank P. had a misunderstanding, resulting in a pugilistic encounter with a man in Dixon, who turned out to be a monkey.

That Chris. went all the way to Dixon to see the monkey and didn't see it.

That J. T. will not make his mark in agricultural pursuits.

Cacheville and Crops.

We took a ride over to Cacheville last Saturday and had an opportunity to see the condition of the grain between that place and Woodland. We noticed several wheat fields that have not been affected a particle by rust and which will make a good yield. We saw none that will suffer seriously, though some of the very late sown will not yield much without the aid of cool weather and a few rains—which event would perhaps do injury to the advanced crop. The barley fields all looked splendid and will be ready for the harvester in about two weeks or less time. At Cacheville we found the people pleasant and agreeable, as always; and they are even exultant at this time over having escaped the threatened crises of a blighted crop. Business, though still dull, is reported as improving, and the Cachevillians look hopefully forward to the "better times coming."

Temperance Lecture.

Hon. G. W. Bain lectured Thursday night in Washington Hall to a very large and appreciative audience. He advocated the cause of temperance in a manner which could not fail to win the admiration of the attentive listeners on whom his eloquence and profound logic created a deep and lasting impression. At the close of the lecture the orator was presented with a fine gold headed cane by the Good Templars of Yolo county. The presentation speech was made by Judge P. H. Sibley, and was well adapted to the occasion, as was also the speech in acceptation of the esteemed memento. The strawberry and ice-cream stand prepared by the ladies for the benefit of the Orphans' Home, was very well patronized, the proceeds amounting to about $40.

List of Unclaimed Letters

Remaining in the Postoffice at Woodland, Yolo Co., Cal., June 2d, 1879.

Dingle, Carlie	Robia, Jewel (F)
Jacobs, Emaline	Simpson, J A
Kelly, S S	Simpson, A T (2)
McGillioray	Schambeck, J C
McLean, D H	Sclales, Annie
Ormsby, O P	Smith, C S
Owings, B M	Wrightman, G D
Preston, Fred A	

Persons calling for the above letters will please say "advertised."

L. WALKER, P.M.

A man thought to be Lawton was arrested in Winnemucca last Friday. A dispatch was received here Saturday evening from Sacramento stating that the prisoner was not Lawton.

The "Horribles."

A large number of citizens met at the Court House Monday evening and effected a permanent organization of the "Horribles," and made appropriate arrangements to celebrate the coming Fourth of July. H. B. Pendegast was chosen Chairman, S. M. Norton, Secretary, and W. W. Porter, Treasurer.

On motion a recess was taken to allow those desiring to participate to enroll their names. About fifty names were enrolled for membership. (During which time good music by the Ellis Band.)

On reassembling it was moved and carried that the President appoint the standing Committees, which were appointed as follows:

On By-Laws—J. E. Maltby, Ignacio Brown, and R. B. Mosby.

On Costumes—A. Pool, Frank Dietz and H. B. Pendegast.

On Conveyances—D. A. Wyckoff, J. Fern, W. R. Beamer, F. W. Stuart, James Redpath, Carey Barney, Jr., B. F. Harlan, Wm. Wallace, Laud Pierson and J. A. Blake.

On Execution—R. B. Mosby, L. B. Rhodes and R. A. Fitzgerald.

On Music—Emil Dinzler, L. B. Holmes and Jno. Jacobs.

On Finance—Ignacio Brown, S. J. Sill and R. H. Beamer.

On Hall—W. W. Porter.

On Subjects—Jno. E. Maltby, R. H. Beamer, Samuel Willit, Emil Krellenberg, R. W. Pendegast, E. W. Coleman, D. Tobias, A. Stamp, T. M. Prior, C. A. Brown.

There being no further business before the house the meeting adjourned to meet again next Saturday evening.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Guess old Winter has got out of the lap of Spring by this time. Thermometer 100.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

Of late we note a considerable increase of travel and our hotels are receiving more patronage.

C. Barr has just received a new supply of those fine Green Seal Cigars.

The floor of the Adventists' tent has been neatly carpeted with a layer of straw to prevent the dust from rising.

The haying season in Yolo is about over and the wheat fields will be ready for the header in a week's time in many places.

Tuesday we saw the genial physiognomy of a Cacheville tonsorial artist. He was in company with Constable Powers.

The Willows *Journal* has entered upon its third volume. The *Journal* is a good, able paper, and a credit to the locality it represents.

On Monday last George Stuart an old and well known resident of Sacramento committed suicide by drowning himself in a barrel of water.

The grading on West street is completed. The next thing in order in a good coat of gravel—and that before the grade becomes cut up by travel.

The frame work of the fine residence of R. H. Newton is now up and the work, under the management of Carson & Glenn, Contractors, goes bravely on.

Dental Notice:—We employ no Students, our work is done by experienced workmen. Terms reasonable. Prather & Holmes, office over Bank of Woodland.

The appointment of Primaries and County Convention for the New Constitution Party will be found in this paper, the former for June 14th, and the latter for June 21st.

C. M. Williams & Co. have opened a bakery and restaurant on Main street, opposite Templars' Hall, where they are ready to supply the wants of the community in that line.

Persons desiring to purchase the Fancher & Judson self-heating sad iron can leave their orders at Mack Webber's Drug Store and they will meet with prompt attention by the agent.

The National Gold Medal was awarded to Bradley & Rulofson for the best photographs in the United States, and the Vienna medal for the best in the world, 429 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

There is a report in town that the material of the Winters *Advocate* is to be brought to Woodland in a few days and that it will be used in the publication of a paper of some sort.

"Bumble-bee cigars can be had at Elston's Drug Store.

We learn that the "festive gnat" and "musical mosquito" are now engaged in a "jubilee," in certain portions of the county. Fortunately we of Woodland are not an audience to the grand musical feast.

Mr. James A. Barclay, jeweler, successor to L. Machefert, appears before our readers this week in a new card. Mr. B. formerly resided in Woodland, is a first-class workman and has an elegant stock of goods on hand.

A. Nickelsburg & Bro., at Freeman's old corner, are out with a new advertisement this week. Be sure and read it and give them a call. They are noted for their heavy and desirable stocks of goods and for fair dealing.

The people of Woodland are undergoing the torture of a new brass band. There is music "in the air" at all times of the day and most of the night. But we can stand it all without a murmur. Go ahead gentlemen with your music.

The Arctic Soda apparatus is in full blast at Elston's Drug Store.

Messrs. Charmak & Levy, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Store, have just made very great additions to their stock in all its departments of dry goods, groceries, etc. This house, we are pleased to know, is doing a lively trade.

Mr. Chas. H. Shinn, traveling correspondent of the *S. F. Bulletin* is now writing up Yolo County for that paper, and dropped in upon us yesterday. Mr. Shinn is also editor of the *California Horticulturist and Floral Magazine*, and is an able writer.

The people living in the western part of town were treated to a grand musical jubilee at a late hour last night. It was reported that the Georgia Minstrels had arrived and were out on a serenade, but such was not the case. It was all home talent.

Verily, this is an era of new parties. Now a movement is on foot to put a prohibition ticket in the field. For this purpose a State Convention is to be held in San Francisco on Wednesday, July 16th. We may look for a quintuple fight, with Kearney and the H. B's. last best.

"Bumble-bees are on the wing," the best five cent cigar on the coast.

As a true type of the genus hoodlum, we will pit Woodland against any other town of its size in the State. The youth of ten summers who has failed to master the hoodlum vernacular and cannot smoke his cigarette with the assuefaction of a "Greaser" is deficient in the greatest accomplishment of his age.

The Red Bluff *Cause* tells of a phenomenon in Tehama county—a chicken that grew to henhood and actually laid eggs, and afterwards came out a full-fledged rooster and became a rival of the barn-yard chanticleers in the shrillness of its voice and in its attention to the pullets. Next!

Our local prides himself on being an accomplished magnifier of small facts when he feels disposed, but the *Cause* man can take the belt. We pass.

This Spring has been attended by remarkably cool and pleasant weather. In fact we doubt if any previous one was ever accompanied with a more delightful temperature. But last Saturday the thermometer waltzed up to 96 degrees in the shade and Sunday and Monday to 100. This sudden leap from 75 and 80 degrees, and even lower than that at times, is felt quite sensibly and brings summer suits to the front and renders the shade most congenial.

The chain gang now consists of only three members.

The cannery at Washington, Yolo county, last week shipped 24,000 cans of salmon.

J. B. Elston's drug store is the place for ice-cold soda water, his arctic fountain being in full play.

The man who was stabbed last Sunday and brought to the Hospital on Monday is convalescing rapidly.

The man who was arrested at Winnemucca and supposed to be Tom Lawton turned out to be some one else.

At Willows Monday the mercury stood at 108; at Williams, 107; and at Woodland, 105. It is now a little cooler.

We yesterday had the pleasure of meeting Dr. R. H. Markell, of Cacheville. He reports the health of his neighborhood good.

The Colusa papers say that since the recent rains the grain in that county has greatly improved and will make a fair yield after all.

There is no probability that the New Constitutionists will have to go outside the party to find men willing to accept nominations.

The Ellis Band headed a procession to the Court House last evening where a meeting of the "Horribles" was held. Proceedings tomorrow.

David Gordon, an old resident of Yolo county and known as a desperate character, was recently sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment in Missouri, for killing a man.

Ren. Stotenberg was sunstruck on Monday while at work in the hay field on the Beard ranch. He was brought into Woodland that evening, and is likely to recover.

The New Constitution Party publish a call this morning for a meeting on Thursday evening next, at the Court House, for the purpose of forming a Club for Woodland Precinct.

N. L. Squires, who shot and killed Perry Dunlap at Elk Creek, Colusa county, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree. He will receive his sentence next Friday, June 6th.

The Lower Lake stage came through to Woodland Monday by the new route for the first time on its regular tri-weekly trips. It returned again at 6 A. M. this morning. G. L. Duncan is the Jehu.

Dr. J. P. Holmes, our well known dentist, treated his many friends to lemonade, yesterday, the occasion being the fortieth anniversary of his birthday. Still the Doctor was busy on somebody's molars.

We have received the first number of *The Republic*, a weekly paper just started in San Francisco, with Marion Angel editor. It is Republican in sentiment, and the first number exhibits considerable ability.

The complaint has come to us that many of the boys belonging to the military companies spend most of their time on the streets in various ways, to the annoyance of certain parties. We do not wish to deprive the youths of a single innocent enjoyment, but parents should not allow them too many privileges.

The latest novelty that has come to our notice is a watch, the dial of which, by some chemical means, is made to furnish its own light when placed in the dark. When brought into contact with light there is nothing strange in the appearance of the glass crystal, but in the dark it produces a sulphuric light, and the time can be seen as plain as day.

Mr. G. L. Duncan, the Jehu of the Woodland and Clear Lake Stage, informs us that the Woodland piscatorial party who went to the Lake a few days since—Messrs. Ogburn, Cole, Dreyfus and Olds—are having high old times, catching lots of the finest fish and otherwise enjoying themselves as sportsmen know so well how to do under such favorable circumstances.

The net proceeds of the Good Templars' ice-cream and strawberry festival, after the lecture of Geo. W. Bain, were $40, which has been forwarded to the Orphans' Home, in behalf of the homeless orphans at Vallejo. The committee of arrangements desire to express their thanks to all who so kindly assisted them in preparing this entertainment, and to the public for their liberal patronage.

Good Health for June is out, with its usual variety of excellent articles on a topic that is always timely, together with its miscellaneous selections on a variety of subjects. The number before us is an unusually good one, and fully demonstrates the ability of its editor and contributors to give the public a valuable and popular health magazine. "Good Health Publishing Co., Battle Creek, Mich."

We noticed recently a couple of boys amusing themselves in the delightful sport of throwing stones at a Chinaman. The heathen was going about his business and had done nothing to excite their displeasure; but had he turned on the young rascals and reprimanded them for their deviltry the parents of the boys would not have found language strong enough to apply to John for such a course. Parents should train their children at home. Even Chinamen should not be abused.

The cane presented to Hon. Geo. W. Bain by the Good Templars of Yolo county was an exquisite piece of workmanship. The material was a California wood, resembling mahagony, and the handle was plaited with gold neatly inlaid at the ends with California quartz. The handle bore the inscriptions, on one side, "Geo. W. Bain, P. G. W. C. T.," and on the reverse, "From the Good Templars of Yolo county." It was made in San Francisco and cost $55.

Last Tuesday night Ed. Beach, an old typo of this office, and who has just embarked on the sea of matrimony, was serenaded by the Ellis Brass Band. After playing a few beautiful pieces the Band were invited into the house, where they were hospitably entertained by Ed. and his amiable lady, who manifested their appreciation of the honor bestowed in a very unmistakable manner. Refreshments of all kinds were served, and the occasion was highly enjoyable to all parties.

The newly mated couple, Irwin Porter and lady, returned on the three o'clock train Friday. In the evening the Apperson & Peek Band paid them a fitting tribute in the way of a serenade. After rendering a few delightful pieces the musicians were cordially invited into the dining room, where refreshments were served in the most approved style. After partaking of a sumptuous repast the guests repaired to the parlor and engaged in pleasant conversation until 10 o'clock, when the band played a beautiful farewell piece and the company dispersed. The affair was most agreeable to all the participants.

"Warren Powers" is the signature to a communication in reply to another published in this paper a few days since finding fault with officers for arresting persons on suspicion. The DEMOCRAT thinks, as it remarked then, that officers are not apt to arrest without cause or suspicion, and the result in the case mentioned by Constable Powers shows the benefit of arresting on suspicion sometimes, if there is no positive proof. The proof in this case was discovered after and in consequence of the arrest.

The Commandments of God formed the subject of Elder Healey's discourse at the tent last night, including the Sabbath. An abundance of Scripture proof was given to show that the Seventh-Day Sabbath of the unchangeable God who gave the Commandments is just as binding upon mankind now as when the Law was first given on Sinai; that the Savior and his Apostles many years after him kept it, and that the New Testament clearly proves this position, while there is nowhere within the lids of the Bible any authority given for a change of the Sabbath, or for Sunday keeping. Preaching every evening. The public are cordially invited to hear these important subjects through. They cost nothing to the hearer and contain information that is, to say the least, very valuable.

Blackberries were in the market last Saturday for the first time this season.

The new fence around the College grounds is receiving a coat of paint.

Determined to be up with the times—Uncle Joe is giving his establishment a painting.

The Ladies of the Library Association will serve Ice-Cream at their rooms on the Fourth of July.

A correspondent says he thinks the best dying ever done in this country was Troy Dye's dying.

L. Dryfus yesterday received a new lot of "wet goods." He says he is preparing for the new Constitution trade.

On Monday last a whirlwind carried off one half of a roof on a barn belonging to S. F. Boots, in the outskirts of town.

Mr. A. Powell, Manager of the Puget Sound Lumber Co's business is in town. Their yard here is doing quite a lively trade.

The men who burglarized the house of Geo. Baily near Blacks last Monday were captured at Suisun and brought back to Woodland.

The Winters *Advocate*, which was one of the warmest supporters of the new Constitution, is very bitterly opposed to the new party.

A gentleman who has been traveling in the neighborhood of Dunnigan, says the crop prospects in that vicinity were never better.

Under the head of "Announcements," the Colusa *Sun* publishes cards of no less than twenty candidates for different county offices.

Correspondents writing to this paper should remember to give their names, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Sheriff Barney and District Attorney Garoutte went over to Sacramento May 29th, to witness the execution of Troy Dye and Edward Anderson.

Wednesday night a number of invited guests assembled at the Tackney House and spent the evening very pleasantly in dancing until a late hour.

Our old theatrical friend, J. H. Vinson, is again on the street and feeling better than before his late illness. His many friends will be glad to greet him.

Mr. A. S. Howard of this place advertises a large lot of mules for sale. They are fine animals and will no doubt give entire satisfaction to purchasers.

Judge Denson came over from Sacramento Friday night and transacted some business of minor importance in the District Court and returned Saturday evening.

The Republicans have fixed upon next Saturday June 7th, for holding their Primaries; the County Convention to be held on the following Saturday, June 14th.

We have received the catalogue of the State Normal School, San Jose, for the School year ending May 22d, 1879. The first term for 1879-80 will begin August 5th.

Our new and enterprising jeweler, J. A. Barclay has placed an elegant sign before his place of business, in the building with C. W. Proctor. Read his advertisement.

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that the Brogan property, in Woodland, is advertised for sale at auction on Monday, June 30th, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

Woodland will doubtles be favored with first class choir music when the large new organ arrives which has been ordered. The singers are practicing so as to be prepared for the event.

The steps and balustrade in front of G. D. Fiske's building have just received a thorough painting by the hand of W. D. Card, and the appearance of the place is greatly improved by the work.

The V. V. R. R. Company were unable to procure gravel suitable for use, on account of the water in Cache Creek, and have suspended work for a few days, but will begin again in a short time.

The Riverside Waltham Lady's Chronometer, a stem winder, the finest ladies watch made, real value $130, will be sold for $68, at Uncle Harris', 221 Kearney Street, between Bush and Sutter, San Francisco.

The men who were arrested on the charge of robbing Bailey's house, near Blacks, were yesterday examined before Justice Sibley and bound over to the Grand Jury. They gave their names as Clark and Morgan.

The County Central Committee of the New Constitution party met at the Court House yesterday and appointed Saturday, June 14th, for holding Primaries. The County Convention to be held on Saturday, June 21st.

When some great astronomer discovers a new planet the fact is published to the world as a great scientific discovery. But Joe says he saw more stars the other day than were ever embraced in the planetary system, and don't care to say much about it either.

At the furniture store of P. Krellenburg is a wardrobe made of richly grained redwood that is as handsome as the choicest rosewood. For a large mansion it is an elegant piece of furniture, and will well repay anyone for taking a look at it.

Officer Jackson came over from Sacramento Wednesday night and recognized the prisoner arrested by Sheriff Barney on May 27th as the robber of John Lowell's house at Brighton. He was taken to Sacramento yesterday. He is as yet known only as John Doe.

We have been shown some wheat grown on the ranch of H. B. Johnson, near Madison. The heads are fully six inches long and well filled. It is about the best wheat we have seen, and the field from which it was taken cannot fail of a large yield, as that shown us was a fair specimen of the whole.

The *Advocate* in speaking of the new Constitution mass meeting held in Woodland, says "the greatest storm of applause was brought out by one of the orators closing his remarks with a 'smutty' story." Perhaps that is the reason their eloquent Secretary so *kindly* volunteered to furnish the DEMOCRAT with the minutes, which he failed to do, however.

A correspondent complains of the "over dilligence" of our peace officers. A better compliment could not be paid them, in our opinion. The case of arrest he refers to as being unwarranted, has brought to light certain facts which may be of great benefit to the officers hereafter. Perhaps our correspondent does not admire official dilligence.

The other day, W. F. Leman, residing near Woodland, came into town and recognized the articles found in the possession of the man who gives the name of Smith, arrested on the previous day, as being property stolen from him (Leman) on Sunday last. Smith was tried before Judge Sibley Friday evening and sentenced to 150 days in the county jail.

The races announced to take place over the Woodland race-course yesterday were in part a failure. The only race that came off was the running match between "Snip" and "The Stranger," 600 yards and repeat, which was won by the latter in two straight heats, in the time of 32½ and 33½. "Stranger" was the favorite in the betting, and the race created little interest.

During a meeting at the Congregational Church, on Wednesday evening, several stones were thrown through an open window. As a gentleman was passing out to see if he could discover the perpetrators, he was struck in the face with one of the missiles. This must be stopped. The officers should make special efforts to find out who did so mean a deed, and if discovered they should be punished to the fullest extent of the law.

Nobody will object to the boys marching, drilling and beating their drums, provided they respect the rights and privileges of others, which they will no doubt do when their attention is called to the matter. They should manage in some way so as not to interfere with religious or other meetings that may be going on. If they cannot have a hall, they can operate in some more remote part of town.

TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.

M. C. WINCHESTER, - - - Editor.

All articles intended for this column must be sent to M. C. Winchester, Knights Landing, Yolo County, who has charge of the Temperance Department, by appointment of the Yolo County District Lodge I. O. G. T.

Intemperance in Philadelphia.

One of the ablest and most esteemed of American divines (Albert Barnes), who resided the greater part of his life in the city of Philadelphia, says:

"The exact sum received in the city and county of Philadelphia for tavern licenses in the year 1851 was $66,302; the whole sum by the State was about $108,000. The expenses for prosecuting for crime, and for the support of pauperism, consequent on intemperance, in the city and county, was, for the same year, as accurately as can be computed, $365,000. As showing the nature and extent of the burdens resting on the community as the result of the license system, and the traffic in ardent spirits, it may be proper to present some statistics respecting the Philadelphia almshouse—an institution that may be properly regarded as furnishing a fair illustration of the working of the present system throughout the land. It is taken from the report of the Guardians of the Poor: "The number of cases treated in the hospital in the Blockley Almshouse, in 1851, was 5,000. There were also of mania-a-potu, with slight delirium, 343: do., with hallucination 114; violent mania, 157; total mania-a-potu, 614. Nearly four thousand persons supported at the public expense, in a single city and county, as the result of the traffic in ardent spirits, and more than six hundred afflicted with the most dreadful form of insanity that comes upon man—a business tolerated, protected, sustained by law, and requiring heavy taxes on the sober and industrious for its support! What other conceivable business is there that in a Christian land would be protected or tolerated, which would in a single year, and every year, in a single county, dethrone the intellect in more than six hundred cases, and convert more than six hundred citizens into frightful maniacs?"

The Beauty of License.

In the year 1878 the city of Baltimore had 2,000 saloons, from which it derived a revenue of $100,000. The police court and jail expnse was $875,000, or $775,000 more than the revenue derived. The 2,000 saloons did a business of $10,000,000. How do these figures look to tax payers? The license system is a beautiful way of controlling the liquor traffic.

Court Decisions.

A large number of the highest courts have recently decided that prohibitory laws are constitutional and proper. They have decided that the rum traffic is not a right, but simply a privilege. They have decided that it is the enemy of the State, society, and every sacred cause. They have decided that the citizens have the right to destroy this enemy of God, home and native land. Now let the people speak!

Another Reviewer.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Your Madison Correspondent, "Geo. J. Lucas," is evidently overcome by morbid, flighty new Constitution ideas. The charitable presumption is that he has read it, but the presumption can hardly be carried so far as that he ever read the old Constitution. He says that he, "Geo. J. Lucas," individually and powerfully, before the public, *arraigns* "Gov. Irwin, Casserly, Jo Hamilton, Gen. Minis and many others," for having abondoned Lucas's Democratic principles—whatever they are. Oh! how bad we old Democrats all feel now. He starts out by saying he writes "in temperate style, and does not stoop to low, personal abuse;" and yet he descends to low, personal abuse of Senator Farley and Frank Freeman by accusing them of having been seduced by Stanford's oyster suppers. He complains that the underhand, secret history of the Freeman Freights and Fares bill is unknown to him and to the world. I would reccommend to the gentleman to pay attention to passing public events, and to look at the Journals of Legislative proceedings, before he attempts to write for and instruct the people. OBSERVER.

The First Peaches.

Messrs. Hinclay & Porter have sent Mr. C. W. Bush, Cashier of the Bank of Woodland, a box of ripe peaches; raised on their ranch near Winters, Yolo county, and that gentleman has kindly divided them with us. Ripe peaches the first of June in this latitude are certainly a great treat, and we doubt if there is another locality even in this State that is so early in sending ripe fruits to market. This sample is large in size and delicious in flavor.

The Winters *Advocate* intimates that the DEMOCRAT did not tell the truth, or rather that it misrepresented the new party meeting held on the 24th. If that is the case it was because the facts were misrepresented to us by parties who were present. The DEMOCRAT will not knowingly misrepresent any party or person. The *Advocate* admits in the same item, however, that "enthusiasm was about all there was there," with which we might take issue if it were worth while, for we have since learned that there were some very good men there also. Had the Secretary done as he was instructed, and furnished the proceedings as he told our Reporter he would do, they would have been promptly published and shown the public what the meeting did amount to, several days sooner than any other paper could have given them.

BORN.

In Knights Landing, May 27th, to the wife of O. G. Trudue, a Son.

DIED.

At Madison, May 27th, 1879, Laura Isabella Holcom, only child of W. D. and Hattie E. Holcom, aged five months.

"She is not lost, the loved and cherished,
Tho' slumbering deep beneath the sod,
'Tis but the casket that has perished,
While she has gone before us unto God.

"Oh, no! she is not lost, the loved and cherished;
She lives in Heaven, to fade and die no more;
And when these tenements of clay have perished,
Our souls will greet her on the eternal shore."

E. M. S.

At the residence of Joseph Griffin, five miles northeast of Winters, Monday, May 26th, 1879, Mrs. Maggie Wolfskill, aged 22 years 9 months and 11 days.

Near Plainfield, Yolo County, Cal., May 31st, James S., son of Wm. K. and Drusilla Anderson, aged 5 months and 22 days.

Near Woodland, June 1st, 1879, Lott Day, son of Russel and A. Day, aged 5 months and 15 days.

Home Again.

Mrs. P. A. Callihan, formerly the leading Milliner of Sacramento, has returned to that city and opened the most elegant millinery store on this coast. Her goods are of the finest and always of the very latest styles, as she imports them direct. Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Bleaching and pressing a specialty. Orders promptly and satisfactorily filled.

my9d MRS. P. A. CALLIHAN.

New Patents.

Dewey & Co's Scientific Press Patent Agency has received official notice of the issue of the following patents to Pacific coast inventors, for the week ending May 20th, 1879: T. H. Blythe and Morey, S. F., rotary ore roaster; Wm. H. Broden, Webb's Landing, Cal., target; E. T. Buckuam and H. C. Langrehr, S. F., fog horn; Jno. Jory, S. F., seam for shoes, etc.; A. D. Hilborn, Oakland, Cal., oil cups; M. N. Laufenberg, S. F., steam boiler and furnace; L. B. Lawrence, Monticello, Cal., and A. G. Strawbridge, Sharon, Pa., water lifter (2); Geo. Norton, Stockton, Cal., single propeller pump; J. S. Phillips, S. F., sample and button weigher; C. E. Thompson, Stockton, Cal., engine fire-lighter; Harry S. Zink, Martinez, Cal., car-truck; J. B. Pitchford, Gold Hill, Nev., air compressor; Chas. Winsor, Seattle, Washington Territory, feathering paddle; Jno. Gilleg, Virginia City, Nev., lantern.

Dr. Mintie's Nephreticum.

A compound fluid extract of Buchu, Dr. Mintie's Nephreticum, works wonders. All cases of Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Complaints, or retention of Urine, are entirely cured by the Nephreticum. Gravel, Diabetes, pain in the back, side and loin are cured when all medicines have failed. See what the Druggists of Portland and San Francisco say about Dr. Mintie's Nephreticum and English Dandelion Pills: "We have sold a large amount of Dr. Mintie's medicines; the English Dandelion Pills, also the Nephreticum, and in all cases they are highly spoken of and give entire satisfaction." John A. Childs, Druggist, Second street, Portland. C. H. Woodward & Co., Druggists, corner First and Alder street, Portland. Messrs. Abrams & Carroll, wholesale Druggists, Nos. 3 and 5 Front street, San Francisco, say: "*We regard Nephreticum as the best Kidney and Bladder Remedy* before the public." All Druggists keep these medicines. For all derangements of the Liver, use Dr. Mintie's English Dandelion Pills. For Biliousness and Dyspepsia, use Dr. Mintie's English Dandelion Pills. For Fever and Ague, use Dr. Mintie's English Dandelion Pills. Every family should keep the English Dandelion Pills on hand. Dr. Mintie's remedies will not "Cure all Complaints," but will, if taken according to directions, give immediate relief and perfect a cure in all troubles for which they are recommended. Sold by Elston & White, Druggists. mh20dw

Solid Merit Will Tell.

For all the bitter opposition of jealous rivals no better illustration could be had of this fact than the immense sale already attained by the great Throat and Lung Remedy, Dr. Aug. Kaiser's German Elixir. For the cure of Coughs and Bronchial Affections it is truly wonderful, even those suffering from Consumption in advanced stages find great relief, and numbers of patients have found, to their delight not only relief but CURE. It being perfectly harmless, makes it at once popular with mothers, who of all others have felt the necessity of such a medicine. The genuine bears the Prussian Coat of Arms, the fac-simile signature of Dr. Aug. Kaiser, and has his name blown on every 75 cent bottle. A trial size may be had at the Drug Store of ELSTON & WHITE for 25 cents

There have been more cures of nervous debility, weakness of reproductive organs and paralysis made by the wonderful English remedy, Sir Astley Cooper's Vital Restorative, than by all other remedies combined. Why will you suffer? Send to A. E. Mintie, M. D., No. 11 Kearny street, San Francisco, for the Restorative, and be cured. Price $3 per bottle; four times the quantity, $10. Try it. Sold by Elston & White.

Reduced Price.

Owing

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1879.

The Governess.

BY NATHAN D. URNER.

Child laughter, ringing and hearty,
With the swift-paced music ascends,
Where a great lady gives a party
To the children of her friends;
And hither and thither moving
The governess takes her way,
Her varied acquirements proving
In helping the dears at their play.

Happy mammas and misses
Of her own age throng the hall,
But her part in the dances and kisses
Is to be but of use to all.
Schoolroom by day, and at even
To encourage, amuse, and what not,
There is little in life to leaven
Her work-a-day, humble lot.

Snubbed by her elders daily,
Teased by the little ones,
Or patronized half gaily
By the airish, grown-up sons,
What wonder if groans be lurking
From her smiling air apart,
And if bitter thoughts keep working
In her tired and homeless heart?

But the party at last is ended,
And the day's long taskwork o'er,
To her little room she has wended,
On the cheerless "upper floor;"
And then what wonder if, falling
By the couch so lowly there,
Her soul, with its thoughts so galling,
Should refuge find in prayer?

But the swift-paced music which lately
So fretted her frame and mind,
Seems to breathe now, solemn and stately,
Like an organ's voice resigned,
It whispers so softly and slowly,
So sacred and sweet it seems,
That at last, with a patience holy,
The governess seeks her dreams.

—*N. Y. Ledger.*

The Prodigal Boy.

One fine autumnal afternoon as a country gentleman, named Louis Dwight, was out for an hour's ride in his vehicle, he came upon a group of urchins sporting in the road, and among them saw his son, a boy of ten, flying his kite. The novel thought struck him of giving his son a ride, while still flying his kite, and so by his desire the child took the seat by his side, the horse trotted on, and the kite-string, through the back of the wagon, still held by the pleased youngster, maintained the traveling kite in the air. It was, however, not long before the boy lost his hold of the stick, upon which the kite rapidly descended from its gay attitude, and disappearing behind some trees, fell into a swamp beyond.

To regain what was so much prized by his son, if possible, without too much effort, the father drove back, and now saw that one of the group of children had already started in pursuit of the missing toy, and was wending his difficult course through the swamp, from which in due time he made his way back, with a shout of joy, bringing the unharmed kite and its roll of twine, which on reaching the road, he presented with smiling grace to their owner.

"You are a gallant and unselfish boy," said Mr. Dwight, giving him a handful of pence; "what is your name?"

"Herbert Archley," said the youth, blushing at the compliment and lifting his cap in recognition of it; and then, turning to his playmates, he divided among them what he had received by tossing the coins into the air and saying:

"Come, boys, here's for a scramble!"

His companions proved themselves not slow to accept the offer, and young Archley, sharing in the scramble with high glee, took his scant portion with the others.

"You are too generous by half," exclaimed Mr. Dwight, admiring the boy's benevolence quite as much as his good-natured service and politeness. "You must learn to be more careful of your means—when you grow older, at least; or you will find it a thankless and very rude world to live in."

"Ah, sir," said the boy, with a brighter glance even than before, and again doffing his cap, "father taught me never to be mean, and to be unselfish always makes me feel happy."

His looks told the truth as eloquently as his words and tone, as he stood there in the road, his fine, open, handsome face rosy with health and beaming with intelligence and joy—a far more beautiful object to contemplate than even the declining sun, whose light displayed him to such advantage.

"The sun is lengthening your shadow, my boy," said the gentleman, reflecting for a moment. "And even so it is with the light of experience, which increases the shade of sorrow the longer it shines. Take my advice, my boy, and hereafter never give all your spare money away. Be liberal, as your father taught you; but save at least half for yourself. There is no virtue in being prodigal; often it is an error, and prevents both the power to be just and to be generous."

"I thank you, sir, for the advice, and I will remember and try to follow it."

"Good afternoon, my boy!"

"Good-bye, sir."

As they rode home, which was not far from the neighborhood, Mr. Dwight learned from his son that Herbert Archley was a poor boy, living with his widowed mother; that he was a forward scholar, and so generally a favorite that presents were often made to him, and these he almost as often distributed among his comrades, between whom he seemed to make but little distinction.

Within a few days Mr. Dwight again met young Archley, and repeating his injunction to "save half at least," gave him a money-box for that purpose. And the boy, smiling, again promised, and, applauded by his mother, did as he had been advised, careless and thoughtless of how it accumulated, from month to month. The gentleman who had been so interested in him often gave him small sums, like others, though debarred, like others, from rendering his mother assistance, which an honest pride forbade her to accept, and of which health and industry prevented her from being in absolute need.

A year passed, and, chancing to be in the company of evil associates, Archley got into trouble with them. They committed some theft, in which he did not share, and of which he was ignorant until he was arrested, like them, and tried as their accomplice. Information of the affair being brought to Mr. Dwight, he felt convinced of the boy's innocence, and after questioning him undertook to plead his case; which influence, however, only succeeded so far against the false testimony of the really guilty that Archley was fined for trespass while the others were more severely dealt with.

The shame of the accusation seemed to overcome the grieved boy far more than the fear of punishment, however unjust; and he wept more bitterly than the young reprobates who had thought to make him share their punishment as well as their disgrace.

"You need not shed tears, my boy," said his temporary protector, soothingly, so that all could hear. "None who know you can think harm of you. The best are often injured by false evidence beyond their power of defense against law; and in this case, the penalty it prescribes for you I believe you can pay, without depending upon anybody but yourself."

"My mother is so poor," sobbed the boy, "that I don't like her to pay so much; and how can I pay it?"

"What have you done with the box?"

"Oh, I forgot that; but I don't think there can be much in it, for the little I have saved up in it."

"Send for it, and we will see about that."

The little box was therefore brought and opened in court, and, much to the surprise of the boy, far more was found in it than was demanded to meet the penalty. This discovery cheered young Archley, for he was now relieved from his mortification at dependency by being able to pay his fine with his own money, which he did with some pride; and, with his mother, his friend and his box, he marched out of court amid the cheers of his joyous playmates.

"You see, my young friend, that by being provident, without being mean, you have been able to rescue yourself from difficulty," said Mr. Dwight, on parting with them. "Bear the lesson in mind, in future, as well as you have kept your promise, and you will find it of service throughout your life, long after I am dead, perhaps. There is more than the amount you have paid. I wished you to send for the box, only the better to illustrate what virtue there is in providence, and how thoughtless prodigality might have left you without one friend to serve you."

The lesson thus learned had a doubly good effect, and the boy was more careful as to the character of his companions ever after.

The manifold changes of a few more years, transformed the boy into a man, involving other alterations in the condition of his life. His mother slept in the grave; his good friend, Mr. Dwight, had moved away, he knew not whither; and he, in a neighboring town, no less popular as a man than he had been as a boy, had, by dint of intelligent enterprise, acquired a thriving business, of which he was the head.

Fortune long seemed to favor the young man, and often the image and counsel of his early good adviser came up before him, and the pleasant remembrance made him yearn to see him. But, unfortunately, the advice which he remembered he did not follow. His benevolence and confiding nature, his eagerness to oblige, and his impulsive sympathy at every signal of distress, became known to all around him, and by slow and sure degrees the unstinted exercise of his uncalculating charity annulled the good results of his honest industry, and carried his affairs gradually into the background, where prodigal generosity often leads and leaves a man, and where debt incurred by helping others bring distress and ruin upon the deserted bankrupt.

Herbert Archley failed, and found few friends to praise, pity him, or defend his honesty of purpose, and none who were able or dared to help him. To him came now the old experiences of the too benevolent, who have less means to sustain than heart to prompt generous actions; and though fortune did not so utterly forsake him as to consign the well-meaning debtor to a jail, his freedom to wander seemed no liberty to him, who, as he left the town, a poor and censured man, could not leave its recollections also behind.

The imprisoned thought was itself imprisonment, as, when far away, he brooded, in poverty, over his follies and misfortunes.

"Were not ever thoughtful step we take in this world thronged with proofs of our insignificance and ignorance, we might dare attempt to grasp at and arraign the wisdom of the Almighty," he reflected as he mourned. "Yet, in what light I have, it sometimes seems unjust that charity should be the cause of its own punishment, or be permitted at all to suffer. But, now, how well I recollect the counsel given me by that good man in my youth—to be kind, without giving all away, and that one might be provident without being mean. He gave me a fatherly lesson in those happy days, and I was wiser, because more mindful, even then; but grown confident by success, I neglected the advice which would have spared me the trials I now bear; the loss of good repute and the ingratitude of the undeserving, for whom I have injured the worthy; and the tongue of scandal, for inability, which is miscalled dishonesty, oppresses me more even than the lack of means, with which, if not thrown away in acts of mistaken benevolence, I would gladly repay all. But yet, to sit down thus and meanly mourn, like Job, will never lift me up again. There must still be time and opportunities to redeem myself. I am still young and strong, and may yet prove wiser, if I faithfully follow the counsel of him who understood me so well in my boyhood. Henceforth I will do so. I will strive hard again, and the lesson of the little box shall be my guide as I toil."

Animated by the resolution he had formed, half the load which had oppressed him vanished. Among strangers he entered anew into the mazes of business, and though his melancholy memories sometimes made his struggles less energetic than he wished, their discouraging effect was more than offset by the great object he had in view—the ultimate power to clear his reputation at home from all stain.

Stray gleams of success multiplied and gathered, as he proceeded slowly but steadily toward the horizon of his hopes, and at last ripened into the inspiring dawn. Often, while the night of his distress was vanishing behind him, the old prodigal impulse which had caused it would return upon him; but he checked it by the memory of the little box; and while not mindless of the claims of those who were more needy than he, he learned to feel that there was yet something nobler than extravagant benevolence; to be just first and then generous, and that, beside what was due to his creditors, there was much due to himself.

By this line of conduct he rose again to substantial prosperity. Experience had not been wasted upon him, and his second ordeal was triumphant. The memory of the little box was a talismanic guide to him. One-half of all his profits he uniformly put by for future days; and freed from all former indebtedness, he found himself, in the prime of life, not merely commended for being generous as well as honest, but secure against the wiles and wails of impostors, and wealthy without having been a miser.

Thus enabled, by a courageous adherence to the provident rule which was at first repugnant to his nature in joy and honor to the town which he had left in disgrace, he revisited the scenes of his youth, and as he wandered among them and revived their associations, he thanked God that he was now as happy as he had ever been when he played there. The old cottage was torn down, but the grass grew green over the graves of his parents, and he felt that their souls were in a changeless home. The natural landmarks remained unaltered, and as he strolled along the chief road of the village, he paused awhile at the spot where, returning from the swamp with the kite, he first met the good man man, Louis Dwight.

"He must be quite old now if alive," mused he. "Let me see; I was then ten, and he, perhaps, forty—my own age now. Three score and ten—the alloted age of man. He may be dead; or if not, I suppose I shall never see or hear of him again. How like a dream it all seems! Here I am standing alive. Here is where he gave me the pence, opposite that very tree; and here is—why, bless me, who comes here? If this isn't the old gentleman himself, my eyes or my memory fail me."

It was a bowed old man, in worn and faded garments, who was approaching, walking slowly, with a cane. Archley raised his hat respectfully as he drew near. He had truly recognized him. It was Louis Dwight.

But his old friend and adviser did not recognize him so quickly, though he paused and returned his salutation.

"His sight may be poor," thought Archley; "but I will test his memory by a surer method. Old gentleman, I was born in this village, and have been absent many years. I have been standing here for some time, looking upon the scenes which are more interesting now than they were when I played here, thirty years ago."

"Thirty years ago!" exclaimed old Mr. Dwight, staring at him. "Why, I used to live here then."

"Did you, indeed? Then perhaps you might be able to tell me what became of a very fine gentleman who lived here at the same time, but went away before I did. He was out riding one day, and I saved a kite for his son; and on this very spot he gave me some pence for it, and some very good advice into the bargain. His name was Louis Dwight."

"And yours is——?"

"Herbert Archley."

"Why," cried the astonished old gentleman, holding up his hands to heaven; "merciful Providence! is this you, my dear young friend? Let me give you a good hug!" And faltering toward him, he gave him an embrace which was returned with interest, and then, in brief, they exchanged histories—that of Mr. Dwight being far more melancholy than Archley's.

His son was dead, his property all gone, and he was now a dependent upon charity, where once he had lived in affluence.

Archley heard in silence, with tears; but he brightened them with a smile as he said:

"Mr. Dwight, I believe that God has ordered that we should meet this day, and we meet, sir, never to part until one of us is dead. You are now poor, but I am rich. All that I possess I owe to your early lessons to me. I will protect and comfort you while life lasts, and repair your losses as well as I can."

And here Herbert Archley proved true to his word; and thus it was that good advice, in kindness given and with reverence obeyed, resulted in a rich reward to both. The bread of wisdom had been early cast upon the waters, and it returned "after many days," in the shape of substantial gratitude."

Book-Makers at an English Race.

The principal book-makers have their regular stations in the ring, where they can be readily found by their customers; and as they stand there with a pleasant smile on their faces, the old nursery rhyme, "Ducky, ducky, ducky, come and be killed," always comes forcibly into my mind. A very clever-looking set of men they are, and some of them have really intellectual faces. Most wonderful calculators they are, too; the power they have to tell at a glance how much they have got in their book, and the way in which they can subdivide the odds at a moment's notice, is most extraordinary. A marked contrast to these great book-makers are the small, would-be book-makers, who rush all about the ring, bothering any one they see who has been betting or they think likely to bet, offering the most absurd odds as an inducement. The first day of any race meeting these gentry abound, but by the end of the week most of them have disappeared, having retired, I suspect, into the outer ring; and here rascality does flourish. Strangely enough, in passing through it, you seem to be more familiar with most of the betting men's faces, but you cannot at first remember where you have seen them previously; when suddenly it flashes across you that you saw most of these faces, or their own brother's, in the dock at the last criminal assizes; or, if you have been over Portland or Dartmoor prison, or any of that sort of places, that you have seen them there. How so many of them exist seems hard to discover; but I suspect, whenever they have drawn their victims sufficiently, as they consider, they bolt before the race comes off.

New York *Post:* It is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than it is for a young woman in a fur-lined silk cloak to walk along without letting it flap open just a little to show that the fur is more than mere border.

The Latest Snake Story.

Two of the pioneers of Colorado happened to meet in Denver yesterday, and the conversation turned on early experiences and adventures. The story that produced the most thrilling effect upon the auditors was a snake story, and as both parties vouched for the truth thereof, it would be highly indecorous for a *News* reporter to suggest any doubt as to its literal correctness. And thus the story was told by the "major:"

"Jim and I started out in the mountains early one morning after black-tailed deer. We had no luck up to noon, and then found ourselves on the side of a precipitous mountain. The trail was wide and plain, and we soon came to a spring that had burst its way out of the solid rock. Here we both stopped to get a drink. I used the cup first and then handed it to Jim. He drank, and then stepped off sideways to take a look down the side of the mountain and in the valley. As he stood thus his shoulders reached to a level with a shelf of the rock which projected forward some little distance over the trail. As I rose up from the spring something attracted my attention to this rocky shelf, which was only a few inches from Jim's neck, and exactly on a level therewith. To my horror I saw thereon an immense rattlesnake. The horrible reptile was all coiled, his eyes were snapping, his forked tongue protruding, and everything indicating an immediate spring. Jim stood perfectly stolid and utterly unconscious of the slightest danger. Any motion on his part, even the slightest, I knew would be instantly fatal. What to do I could not think. I dared not call or shoot. Everything depended upon his remaining perfectly still. After a second's further reflection (and the time seemed an age) I dropped softly down so as not to be out of sight of the reptile. I then moved like a shadow toward my unconscious friend. Breathlessly I watched him from fear that every second he would make some slight movement of head or body, and any motion I knew meant death. Soon I was near enough to feel that I could get a firm hold. Without another thought or the slightest word or warning I then grasped Jim by the arm and side and brought him heavily down with a crash upon the trail and among the flinty rocks. As I did this I saw what seemed a flash of lightning dart out from the rocky shelf, which I knew to be the stroke of the reptile. But my friend's neck was not where the snake had hoped, and Jim was safe."

"And what did Jim say when you slung him down in that style?" asked one of his auditors.

"He commenced cursing me in the meanest sort of way," replied the major, "till I made him stand up and look at that shelf in the rock. When he saw that, and the snakes as well, and saw, too, how near he had been to a horrible death, he turned around and took my hand, but he didn't say anything more, because he couldn't speak."

—*Danbury News.*

Going West.

Not many persons in the east have any adequate idea of the extent of the native migration going on of late years, from the older and thickly-settled States to the new, wide region beyond the Mississippi. Foreign immigration has, as is well known, largely declined; but domestic migration has, so far as the west is concerned, well-nigh supplied its place. Our own citizens are doing what the Germans and Scandinavians have recently failed to do, and the result cannot be other than beneficial. Since the financial reaction of 1873, it is estimated that not less than 2,000,000 Americans, native and adopted, have moved west. The people who journeyed from New England, New York and Pennsylvania thirty years since, to Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, are seeking new homes in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Texas; especially the children, who, having grown up, are inclined to push their own fortunes. They can sell their cultivated land at a great advance upon the price they have paid, and can purchase new land in those States for figures almost nominal. Even residents of Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, who have been there only six or seven years, are disposing of their property and moving toward the Rocky Mountains. Distribution of population is what the republic needs, and the general good will be enhanced by this migration. We are a restless, nomadic race. The blood of the old Norseman, of the Berserkers, is in our veins, and we wander continually, finding anywhere and nowhere in the broad world our domestic altars and our varying homes.—*Eastern Paper.*

How a Toad Undresses.

A gentleman sends to an agricultural paper an amusing description of "How a Toad takes off his Coat and Pants." He says he has seen one do it, and a friend has seen another do the same thing in the same way:

"About the middle of July I found a toad on a hill of melons, and not wanting him to leave I hoed around him. He appeared sluggish and not inclined to move. Presently I observed him pressing his elbows against his sides and rubbing downward. He appeared so singular that I watched to see what he was up to. After a few smart rubs his skin began to burst open straight along his back. Now, said I, old fellow, you have done it; but he appeared to be unconcerned, and kept on rubbing until he had worked all his skin into folds on his sides and hips; then grasping one hind leg with both hands, he hauled off one leg of his pants the same as anybody would, then stripped the other hind leg in the same way. He then took his cast-off cuticle forward between his fore legs into his mouth and swallowed it; then, by raising and lowering his head, swallowing as his head came down, he stripped off the skin underneath until it came to his fore legs, and then grasping one of these with the opposite hand, by considerable pulling, stripped off the skin; changing hands, he stripped the other, and by a slight motion of the head, and all the while swallowing, he drew it from the neck and swallowed the whole The operation seemed an agreeable one and occupied but a short time."

DRYING SWEET CORN.—Take it while it is young and tender, strip off the husk all but a little to hang it up. Hang it where it will dry quickly. You can cook it on the cob or hull it off, just as you like.

Crockery with gilt bands or flowers should not be wiped. It should be washed quickly, rinsed and drained until dry.

Garibaldi in Rome.

Since the days of Rienzi Rome has witnessed no more touching spectacle than the arrival from Caprera of the wasted form of Garibaldi. His enemies doubtless will allege that something like a theatrical intention underlay the reception, but in making the allegation they will only show that they know that neither the man nor the country with which his name will forever be associated. People are asking what is the object of his going thither. The Italians have everything they ever desired in the shape of unity, liberty, and independence. The once resounding cry of "Furori i barbari" has long since been answered, and no foreigner rules a single rood of truly Italian soil. Tuscany is as free as Piedmont, and Venice shares the fortune of the Two Siciles. A Pope still dwells in the Vatican, but he does not own, beyond its precinct, an acre of Italian soil. He has ceased to be a temporal lord. Italy is one of the great powers, and sat with its fellows at the Congress of Berlin. A few months ago some scatterbrained fanatics raised the ridiculous cry of "Italia Irredento!" but it has long since died away; and even if it still lingers in the mouths of a few incurable agitators, it is incredible that it should be adopted by Garibaldi in his declining years. From the first mention of the so-called New Guinea project many persons declared that its name was only a blind, and that the Garabaldian party are meditating a descent on a large scale on the coast of Macedonia. We can not say how this may be, but should the suspicion turn out to be well founded, Europe will look to the Italian Government to frustrate what would be a conspiracy against the general peace. The fact that he enjoyed the countenance of Garibaldi ought, of course, in no degree to shake the determination of the authorities. The expedition, if projected, will have to be ruthlessly stopped; and should Garibaldi protest he would have to be reminded that, though he is a most illustrious and highly honored citizen, he is only a private person, and must defer to the laws as completely and absolutely as any other Italian subject.

We will not, however, believe, without good evidence, that the illustrious invalid intends to irritate and scandalize some of his most sincere admirers, by lending himself to an act of unwarrantable piracy. His name is a precious possession to modern sentiment, which would regret to see it overclouded by fresh errors. If he had fallen, a sword in hand, at Mentana, it might have been said of him that he was felix opportunitate mortis. He was denied that good fortune, and he has brokenly lived on in a world which seems to have got beyond him. His faith would have assured him that Rome would become the capital of Italy, and the cry of "Roma o Morte!" would have been rendered yet more memorable. Lamennais used to say that no life had its full complement of heroism that did not close on the scaffold or battlefield. Garibaldi apparently will have to be content with the set gray life. He will love Italy to the last, but he should love her wisely no less than well; Italy, like himself, wants rest. It is said by some that Garibaldi, feeling that his life will not be of much longer duration, would fain die in Rome. It is a sweet and holy wish, which every brave man will reverence.—*London Standard.*

The "People's" Tribute to Beaconsfield.

The gold laurel wreath intended for presentation to the Earl of Beaconsfield as the people's tribute to the Premier may now be seen, by ticket of invitation, at Messrs. Hunt & Roskell's, 156 New Bond street. Mr. Tracy Turnerelli, with whom the idea of presenting this wreath originated, wished it to be entirely the gift of working men and women throughout the United Kingdom, and the amount of each person's subscription was limited to 1d. The wreath, which has been executed by Messrs. Hunt & Roskell at cost price, is valued at £220, and it will, therefore, represent the contributions of 52,800 persons. As the wreath lies on its deep crimson colored velvet cushion, it is an exceedingly beautiful object. Four branchlets of bay twisted in pairs are fastened to the thicker ends by a golden tie. Every leaf, each stem, stalk, and berry is a carefully studied imitation of the part it represents, and the faces and under sides of the leaves being veined and worked over with a fine-pointed tool, so as to produce the appearance of the pores, the play of light and shade on surfaces so varied is very great. The models were specimens of the *laurus no bils*, the sweet smelling bay used by the Romans for the *corona laurea*. The wreath weighs rather more than twenty ounces, and the gold used is twenty-two carat—of the same fineness as a sovereign, only the alloy in the wreath is silver instead of copper. There are forty-six leaves, and on the back of each may be seen, on turning over the wreath, the names, one, two, or three on each leaf, of the eighty towns in the United Kingdom that have sent contributions.—*London Times.*

A COLD DINNER.—Says a Siberian traveler: Our dinner party was extremely merry. Each one laid his stores under contribution. Some brought out frozen bread, others frozen cavaire, others frozen preserves, others again sausages which could not be bent even if put across the knee and pulled with the strength of both arms. Can you imagine, without laughing, the appearance presented of seven half-famished people sitting at a table with thirty different dishes before them, and unable to touch one, except at the risk of breaking their teeth. Nothing could be done, except to wait patiently for the various dishes to be thawed by sitting on them. At the close of the dinner we ate excellent fruit, which had been kept frozen. Throughout Siberia, as soon as very cold weather sets in, all fruits are placed out of doors, with a northern exposure, that the sun may never touch them. They are frozen through and through, and retain their flavor as completely as if they had just been plucked from the tree.

TO DYE STRAW HATS BROWN.—For one dozen, take one pound of soda, dissolved in boiling water, and let them lie in this until they turn a dark yellow, then lift, and in another vessel dissolve four ounces of green copperas in boiling water; let them lie in this from ten to fifteen minutes, handling them all the time; take them out, and give them a warm water bath, and they are finished, the chemical action of soda or copperas producing either light or dark results, as required.

The Cruel Khedive.

The accounts of the distress now existing in the valley of the Nile remind the writer of a scene he witnessed in the winter of 1866. Starting from Cairo on a trip up the Nile, we stopped the first night opposite the ruins of ancient Memphis, to which we walked in the moonlight. We were surprised at seeing on the plain, a mile or two south of us, a large gathering of people bearing lights. Upon going to the spot we found more than a thousand men, women and children engaged in throwing up an embankment for the railroad which the khedive was building from Cairo to Thebes by forced labor. No machinery or tools whatever were used except baskets. These the poor wretches were filling with their hands, placing them upon their heads, and slowly and wearily, except when accelerated by the voice or lash of the overseer, dragging themselves up the embankment and dumping them at the end. The embankment, I judged, was about twelve or fifteen feet higher than the plain, and perhaps forty feet wide. The baskets of the men would contain about three pecks of the light, dry, alluvial earth; those of the women about half a bushel, and the children perhaps a peck. This was all forced labor—no pay whatever. The khedive would send a steamer up the river to a village, and call for from fifty to two hundred people of all ages and sexes to go, without pay, and work on this railroad for one month, at the end of which time he would send them, or what was left of them, back. The bodies of those who died from exhaustion, helped to swell the embankment. No time for sentiment. What their hours of labor were I could not find out, but I saw them at work at ten P. M. I saw villages up the river partly depopulated because of a late visit of these steamers, and one entirely abandoned and partly in ruins, having been fired into, as was said by our dragoman, because the "Sheik" could not or would not furnish the required quota. It was the intention to grade the entire road of several hundred miles in this way. Whether it has been accomplished I am not aware. Our party chartered a government steamer for the trip. At the coal stations the officers impressed the first natives they could catch and compelled them to coal our steamer in the same manner the railroad was being graded, in baskets carried on the head. I do not wonder that with this system of unpaid labor in full force, with all the palaces of the khedive, with his great desire for improvements and his large and disastrous attempts at cotton-growing and sugar-making, there should finally be distress in the valley of the Nile.—*Com. in Hartford Post.*

Bread Making.

The following letter from Mrs. Conrad Wilson furnishes instruction for making the wheat and corn bread, samples of which were recently on exhibition at the first annual fair of the farmers' clubs, recently held in Boston:

In making wheat bread I set my sponge in the morning as early as possible, using half a cake of compressed yeast to about seven pounds of flour. Make a stiff batter of about one pound of flour with the water quite warm. When light I mix my bread immediately, for if left too long the sponge falls and the bread is not so good.

Use salt to suit, and warm water to mix with until quite stiff. When the dough is light mould it into loaves and set to rise again in a warm place, until light, and bake from one half to three-quarters of an hour in a good oven, as that has much to do with good bread.

For corn bread take one cup of wheat flour and two cups of corn meal. I use the whites of two eggs, one-third cup either sugar or molasses, two teaspoonfuls melted lard or butter, two tablespoonfuls cream of tartar, sifted with the flour, one teaspoonful soda, dissolved in warm water; mix with sweet milk to a stiff batter.—*American Cultivator.*

WHAT TO DO WHEN POISONED.—Free draughts of sweet oil are said to counteract *any* poison; but the following specific should be as well known as coffee for laudanum, and spirits for reptile bites.

The best antidote for arsenic poison is a chemical substance called hydrated peroxide of iron, freshly prepared, which can only be obtained of a druggist. But do not wait for this. While it is being sent for, and at the first moment after discovering that arsenic has been taken, pour down dose after dose of water slightly warmed, promoting vomiting by thrusting the finger or a feather down the throat.

Keep up this until the stomach has been literally washed out at least a dozen times. A friend of ours took a teaspoonful of arsenic in mistake for cream of tartar, but discovering his error soon after, he ran to a stove and drank all he could of lukewarm dish-water, throwing it up as fast as he took it, in this way swallowed and vomited half a pailful of water.

He recovered without any other remedy. This treatment is good for most kinds of poison if adopted soon enough.—*Scientific American.*

CARELESS WIVES.—It is very common to hear the remark made of a young man that he is so industrious and so economical that he is sure to be thrifty and prosperous. And this may be very true of him so long as he remains single. But what will his habitual prudence avail him against the careless waste and extravagance of an uncalculating, unthinking wife? He might as well be doomed to spend his strength and life in an attempt to catch water in a sieve. The effort would be hardly less certainly in vain. Habits of economy, the ways to turn everything in the household affairs to the best account—these are among the things which every mother should teach her daughters. Without such instruction, those who are poor will never become rich, while those who are now rich may become poor.

A FISH WITH FEET.—Mrs. E. W. Harris, captured a day or two ago, in a branch near Cooper's well, a most curious specimen of fish species. It is about two inches in length, and has a flat head like a catfish, but just at the point where it appears to join with the body on each side is a feathery projection resembling diminutive wings. Under the body there are four feet formed, as it seems to the naked eye, of four cartilageous membranes. Placed in a dish of water, it crawls upon the bottom, but when stirred swims rapidly around like the ordinary fish. Deep pink lines extended down the body on both sides and also under the belly.

PERSONAL.

Bishop Ames is said to have left an estate worth $250,000.

Hon. J. W. Julian is about to begin the practice of law in Washington.

James Gordon Bennet will, it is said, go tiger hunting in India next winter.

Rev. Charles Stowe (son of Harriet Beecher Stowe) and Miss Munroe will be married at Cambridge, May 26.

Mr. C. F. Adams says that he is out of the political field, and that he does not care to return. He is a wise man.

Professor Agassiz, the younger, is a short, slender man, looking like a Frenchman, with a fine forehead and very bright eyes.

President White, of Cornell, the new minister to Germany, was connected with the legation in Russia nearly twenty-five years ago, and will not be a novice in diplomacy.

Mr. Moody has returned to New England. He spoke in the Central church at Hartford, Conn., to a congregation of sixteen hundred, over one thousand of who were converts.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe has been giving a reading with Madame Ristori in Rome for the benefit of the Gould Home. The reading was from "Marie Stuart." Ristori taking the chief part in English.

A monument is to be erected at Titusville, Pa., to Col. Drake, who put down the first oil well in the United States twenty years ago. He died poor, without reaping any benefit from his discovery.

President Hayes received a morning call the other day from a party of fifty-six young ladies from a Maryland boarding school. He shook hands with them all, and gave them permission to look at the White House.

Gail Hamilton writes in the Christian Union against normal schools. The learning which normal and training schools impart, she says, can be better taught by the high schools and academies already established.

Nathaniel Hawthorne was not ashamed upon occasion to play nurse. It is recorded of him that he was often seen on pleasant summer afternoons in Salem, trundling his baby in a baby-carriage around the paths of the common, in solitary and sedate meditation.

One of a party of negroes who recently arrived in Topeka, Kansas, is Isaiah T. Montgomery, one of the rich colored men of the South, running at this time about one thousand acres on the old "Jeff Davis" plantation in Mississippi, and one thousand acres of his own adjoining.

General Garribaldi on going to call the other day on the king of Italy was dressed in his usual unconventional red shirt—the same costume in which he entered London. He suffers grievously from rheumatism. As a rule, during his last campaigns he was unable to put on his right boot or to use his left arm.

Queen Victoria is said to object seriously to the feminine fashion of wearing the hair in a fringe across the forehead. It is stated that she instructed the bridesmaids who appeared at the recent wedding of her son, that they would not be permitted to wear their locks in that fashion, nor to don high-heeled boots, nor to wear tie-back gowns.

Miss Virginia French, a young lady of New Orleans, wrote such a pretty poem for the *Picayune* some time ago that a young Tennesseean fell in love with it and her. He went to New Orleans, pleaded with the *Picayune* editor (a lady) for the name of the poetess, got it, bobbed down on his knees before Miss French, and before long made her his wife.

Wit and Humor.

"There's music in the heir," moaned the young husband as he reached for the paregoric bottle.

The man beneath whose weight the head of the kerosene barrel gave way said he "struck oil."

Etiquette says a call should not be more than fifteen minutes in length. Book agents have been known to remain longer.—[Picayune.

A tramp who asked at a house yesterday for something to eat modified his desire by saying "please." He got all he wanted, and carried some away in his pocket. That kind of a tramp should be encouraged.—[Elmira Advertiser.

At last it has been discovered "how to keep a boy on the farm." The plan is to kill him and bury him six feet deep in the barnyard. This rule does not apply in Ohio, however, where body-snatching makes it extremely doubtful where the boy would be a week after burial.—[Norristown Herald.

A correspondent in another column asks if we "can't induce the government to withdraw the pennies now in use, and substitute something not so near the color and size of our two-and-a-half dollar gold pieces?" of course we can. We don't suppose we lose over twenty-two dollars a week by giving out two-and-a-half gold pieces in mistake for pennies, but the small cent must go. As soon as the weather becomes more settled we shall go to Washington and "induce the government" as requested. Our terms for such jobs are one hundred and forty dollars—in advance.—[Norristown Herald.

"Stay, Jailer, stay, and hear my woe! She is not mad who kneels to thee; but on the contrary, I am a woman of very sweet and lovely disposition, as I can prove by a dozen witnesses, and can stand a great deal. What I'm now, too well I know, and what I was and what should be. Therefore, I'll rave no more in proud despair, nor tear my forty-dollar hair; my language shall be mild, though perhaps a trifle sad; and yet I firmly, truly swear, I am not mad, by gum, not mad! My tyrant husband forged the tale which chains me in this dismal cell, in order to get possession of $40,000 that I have locked up in my trunk and marry that good-for-nothing Jones girl—a perfect fright compared with me. Oh, I could tear her eyes out, and his, too! My fate unknown, my large circle of friends bewail. Oh, Jailer! Haste that fate to tell, and if you should accidentally leave my cell door unlocked, I'll give you two dollars and a half, for I am not mad, I am not mad; but, great guns, stand from under when I get mad!" He smiles in scorn and turns the key, the woman showing no disposition to increase her two-dollar-and-a-half offer, and the next day she was fined three dollars and costs for drunkenness.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

Duncan's trial has been postponed until the July term of the Municipal Court.

During the past week the total number of deaths in this city was 85, against 81 in the corresponding week of last year.

The *Jamestown* is all ready for sea, and will go to Alaska to relieve the *Alaska* and take care of American interests there.

The celebrated Eastern attraction, "Pinafore," is being given at one of the theaters. It is said that sixty singers are employed in the chorus.

Work on the new St. Ignatius Church and College building is being pushed energetically forward. A large force of carpenters and plasterers are at work.

The road from the ocean beach entrance of the Golden Gate Park to the Cliff House has been completed. The road is a half-mile long and twenty-four feet wide.

The annual party of the graduates of the Girls' High School took place at Union Hall, and was attended by a large company. Nearly all the graduates were present.

A young lady of the Girls' High School is reported to have done one year's work in six months. If it was well done, and if she did not sacrifice health in the effort, let her name be known. It is Sadie B. Treat.

Last week was one of the busiest in the Educational Department, particularly in the High Schools and other institutions from which classes are graduated. The graduates of the Girls' High School numbered 186.

The temperance people are making preparations for a grand reunion and picnic to be held on the 7th of June, at Badger's Park, Oakland. Hon. Geo. W. Bain will speak for the last time prior to his departure for home, in Kentucky.

The Shoemakers' Union, having received a communication from the Trades Assembly of St. Louis requesting it, have resolved to unite with the mechanics of the East in a grand demonstration on the 4th of July next, declaring eight hours a day's work.

The thirteenth annual gathering of the San Francisco Caledonia Club took place at Badger's Park, Oakland. It is estimated that there were at least ten thousand people present during the greater part of the day, though the crowd was most dense in the afternoon.

By the liberality of Dr. H. D. Cogswell, a granite drinking fountain is to be placed at the junction of Montgomery avenue and Kearny streets. The water company will furnish the water free. A statue of Benjamin Franklin will be placed upon the fountain.

Report comes to this city that John A. Moore, the late Principal of the Eighth Street Grammar School, who was implicated in the charge of selling questions to teachers, and who fled to parts unknown, is now teaching in Oregon City, Texas, in which State he had lived before he came to California.

The series of meetings arranged for the great temperance agitator, Francis Murphy, has closed. It is said that during the fifteen days he was at work in the city, over 3,000 persons took the pledge, and are now wearing the blue-ribbon in celebration of their emancipation from the thraldom of intemperance.

On Friday evening of last week the British residents of San Francisco celebrated the sixtieth birthday of Queen Victoria by a banquet at the Palace Hotel. Many distinguished persons were present, among whom were the British Consul, Chas. Mason, and Rear-Admiral De Horsey of the British flag-ship *Triumph*.

Last Sabbath, while Rev. Dr. Kalloch was preaching, and while speaking of the Millerite excitement of 1844, a man, occupying a front seat in the congregation, rose and in an excited manner shouted out: "That's not true; it is false and you know it." He was ordered by the speaker to sit down. No other interruption followed.

Large numbers visited the new steamer *State of California* shortly before her departure, and all expressed themselves as highly pleased at the vessel's fine appearance inside and out. She has sailed on her initial trip to Portland, and the Oregon people must certainly be pleased at the fine addition to the fleet of passenger steamers on their route.

The scarcity of silver five-cent pieces has been marked for some time, and is explained on the ground that the street railroad companies have received them as fares, and refuse to part with them unless they receive gold for them. The Central Pacific Railroad Company has, it is said, $5,000 on hand in five-cent pieces, and several other companies are similarly supplied.

The temperance meetings of the great revivalist, Francis Murphy, have been very largely attended. Unparalleled interest has been awakened. Multitudes have already signed the pledge. As he had received no remuneration for his services, arrangements had been made to give him a rousing benefit, but at this writing we have not heard the result. A large array of the best talent in the city had been secured for the occasion.

The British ship of-war, *Triumph*, lately lying at anchor in the bay, is the flag-ship of the Pacific squadron, and is now on her way to Callao, to look after the interests of British commerce, which may be imperiled by the war now raging between Peru and Chile. The *Triumph* is a first-class frigate of 6,660 tons measurement, and a nominal horse-power of 800, capable of working up to 4,892. Rear-Admiral Algernon F. R. De Horsey is in command. Besides a full corps of officers, she has 600 seamen, or 642 in all.

The British frigate *Triumph* sailed for Valparaiso a few days ago. While passing down the harbor she fired a national salute of twenty-one guns—the number prescribed for the President by the rules of our Navy—in honor of the Queen. As she passed Alcatraz she dipped her colors and afterwards ran up the stars and stripes. The courtesy was returned from the garrison, who also ran up the Union Jack. As the British ensign made its appearance on the flag-staff three cheers were ordered from the *Triumph*, and a service of huzzas went up from 600 English throats that almost equaled in volume of sound the mighty guns fired from the frigate's broadside.

The Board of Managers of the Mechanics' Institute announce that the Fourteenth Industrial Exhibition will open to the public on Tuesday, August 5th, and close September 6th, 1879. A circular published by the Board of Managers for distribution sets forth that "the great Overland Excursion of fifteen or twenty thousand persons that is coming from the Eastern States to meet General U. S. Grant on his arrival in this city in August next will, no doubt, induce an unusual number of the people of this coast to visit the city at that time; and it is certain that anything placed on exhibition will be seen and examined by many more than usual, and by representatives of every great industry and improvement of the age."

About one thousand invitations were sent out for the "first anniversary Railroad Union picnic," to be held at Belmont Park, one day last week, and as the invitations included the lady friends of the recipients, about three thousand persons presented themselves at the S. P. R. R. depot. Two monster trains, each nearly a quarter of a mile in length—the locomotives covered with flags and festoons of flowers—transported the guests to Belmont Park, where two bands of music played for those who desired to dance, and innumerable games were arranged for those who preferred open-air amusement. The participants in the picnic returned to the city shortly after six, thoroughly satisfied with the delightful day's recreation in the country.

The United States Appraiser's building is now nearly completed, and in a few months will be ready for occupancy. The building is massively built, its walls being three feet in thickness, and the ceilings are supported by iron pillars and solid girders run from pillar to pillar. It is absolutely fireproof, nothing in the building excepting the studding and flooring being of wood. The upper stories will be used by the United States Courts, Signal Service Department, Board of Surveys, Secret Service and many other Government officials. The building was begun six years and one month ago. Some twenty-four men are at present working upon the building. Eight hundred and five thousand dollars has been appropriated for it, and it is expected that an additional appropriation of $10,000 will complete it.

Fannie Edwards and Exilda La Chapelle are engaged at Platt's Hall in their walk of one thousand quarter miles in a thousand quarter hours. Miss Edwards is described as dressed in a rich, dark, closely-fitting basque, and short skirt trimmed with blue. She wears a jaunty black cap, and in one hand carries a light riding whip. Her gait is a remarkably easy and natural one. Her rival, Mlle. La Chapelle, began her walk in a scarlet dress adorned with white lace. Her stride is a good one, and she walks faster than her associate. They began the walk on Saturday night last before a large company of spectators. The contestants did not "rest on the Sabbath," according to the commandment," but continued their walk up to 8 o'clock Sunday night. On that day the galleries were filled with ladies.

NEWS SUMMARY.

A portion of the crew of the *Jeannette* Arctic expedition are on their way to San Francisco.

All the eight toll bridges across the Thames in London have been or will soon be freed from toll.

The London *Railway News* says General Grant will soon be made President of the Erie Railway.

New Orleans is thoroughly flooding its streets and gutters with river water as a sanitary measure.

The increase of cotton exports this year is thirty-eight per cent over that of the same period last year.

Preparations for the Mexican International Exposition are in rapid progress. It is expected to open on January 1, 1880.

It is reported that Vice-President Wheeler is troubled with extreme nervousness and sleeplessness, the disease that killed Greeley.

The Chamber of Deputies, at Rome, has passed the bill making the performance of civil marriage before the religious ceremony obligatory.

At Chicago a strike of iron-workers has thrown about 600 men out of employment. The strike is against a reduction of eight per cent. in wages.

William Lloyd Garrison, the great anti-slavery reformer, died in the city of New York on the 24th of May, at the advanced age of seventy-five.

Secretary Sherman has positively declined to accept any nomination for Governor of Ohio. He says his duties in the treasury department will not permit it.

A lady missionary teacher of Utah said, at the Saratoga Assembly, last week, that the degradation of Mormon women there is as great as that of women in China.

The war among the trunk lines east of Chicago extends to passenger rates, and first-class passenger tickets (limited) to New York have been reduced from $17 to $15.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at Washington, has a dispatch that settlers who squatted to the west of the Sac and Fox Agency are leaving rapidly before the cavalry.

The New York *Times* prints telegraphic and mail reports from a great number of towns in all quarters of the Union showing that business prospects, with scarcely an exception, have greatly improved.

In New York City two thousand conductors will be laid by the Western Union by September, doing away with the use of about 15,000 poles. The wires will be insulated in oil pipes, according to Brooks' method.

Complete returns of the popular vote in Switzerland give 191,197 in favor of, and 177,263 against the re-establishment of capital punishment. Since the death penalty was abolished there, murder has increased alarmingly.

At a session of the Isthmus of Darien Canal Congress a report was read stating that it would be necessary, in order to insure the permanency of the canal, that six million tons of shipping should pass through it annually. He condemned the idea of erecting locks.

The assignees of Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, have filed a schedule of assets and liabilities of Archbishop and Brother Edward Purcell. The amount of claims is $3,697,000; the assets a total of $1,181,000, of which amount $418,000 is classed as doubtful or worthless.

The New York Board of Education has received and accepted the resignation of City Superintendent of Public Schools, Henry Kiddle, to take effect on September 1st next. Mr. Kiddle, it will be remembered, gained considerable notoriety latterly because of his spiritualistic book.

Miss Buddington, of Milwaukee, Wis., and Mr. Walker, of Owatonna, Minn., were married by telegraph recently, the bride and friends being present in the telegraph office in Milwaukee, and the groom at Owatonna. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. G. Walker, of Monmouth, Ill.

Subscriptions have been opened at New York to the stock of a company to be formed to lay a submarine cable from the Pacific Coast to the Hawaiian Islands and Japan. One capitalist headed the list with a subscription of $100,000. A subscription of $1,000,000 is expected from the Hawaiian Government.

The New York *Herald* thinks that business prospects in the West appear to be unusually good. Crops all promise well, and the acreage is greater than heretofore. Manufacturing interests are lively, and unemployed laborers are growing scarce. Politicians and tramps still abound, but unalloyed prosperity would be too much to hope for.

The Secretary of the Treasury has accepted bids for 50,000 ounces of silver for the New Orleans Mint and 300,000 ounces for the mint at San Francisco. Owing to the advance in the London market, due probably to the reported action of the German Government in relation to the sale of silver bullion, a higher price was paid by the Treasury for the purchase.

Judge Packer, of Allentown, Pa., before his death made a remarkably liberal bequest. He gives for the permanent endowment of the Lehigh University of Bethlehem, $1,500,000; for a library for the University, $500,000; to the St. Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem, $300,000; St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Mauch Chunk, $30,000. Several other bequests will be kept private for the present.

A mass meeting of the United Greenback Labor, and Workingmen's Party was held in New York to ratify the recent election in California. There were some 400 persons present. One of the resolutions adopted was, "That the framers of the new Constitution of California are really and truly coadjutors of our fathers, who heralded the Declaration of American Independence to the world."

The New York *Times* says: Reports from the Indian Territory represent that the Choctaws and Chickasaws are arming themselves to resist the threatened raid upon their lands. This preparation comes a little late, since the Government has already knocked the wind out of the colonizing scheme. But nothing would be so likely to give a new and irresistible vitality to the movement as the murder of a few trespassing settlers.

A late dispatch from Denver (Col.) says: At one o'clock this afternoon the Denver, South Park and Pacific Railroad reached the Kenosha Summit with the track, and at half-past three P. M. the first passenger train reached the Summit, 10,140 feet above the sea level—the highest yet reached by any railroad in North America. All the difficulties in the way are now overcome, and track-laying will continue at the rate of a mile a day until the road reaches Leadville.

A cablegram from London says: The Catholic Hierarchy and newspapers of Ireland maintain profound silence respecting the bill in Parliament for the establishment of the University of St. Patrick at Dublin. The protestants of Ireland look unfavorably on the measure. They say they must be certain of its acceptance by Rome before it can do any good. The Protestant Dissenters and Church Liberation Society of England bitterly oppose the measure, and are organizing public agitation against it. Independent, Liberal and Radical members of Parliament will endeavor to talk out the bill.

A telegram from Washington says: The announcement that Secretary McCrary will retire from the Cabinet four months hence, to accept the life position of circuit judge, as Judge Dillon's successor, is received with universal regret in Washington. His ability and courtesy in the administration of the War Department have secured for him the esteem and approbation of all classes, both military and civil. His political opponents as well as his party friends regard him as one of the best Secretaries of War that the country has ever known. His eminent fitness for the judicial position is conceded on all sides.

A painful case of conflagration occurred recently near Detroit, Mich. A whole menagerie was destroyed. The elephant Sultan, five lions, a zebra, a leopard, stag, and many other valuable animals, were cremated. When the fire was first discovered, Mr. French and his men were at work in an adjoining field, and before any efforts could be made to stay the progress of the flames, the whole establishment, consisting of an animal barn, two dwellings, and a blacksmith shop, was a mass of flames. While endeavoring to rescue the famous trick elephant Sultan, Mr. French was knocked senseless by the frightened animal, and barely escaped with his life.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

FLOUR—Exports embrace in barrels to China, 11,674; to Japan, 119; to Guaysaquil, 50; to Callao, 1; to Panama, 1125; to Central America, 4195; to Victoria, 100. Receipts include 4345 half and 4590 quarter sacks from Portland. Stocks are large. The demand, both export and local, is slack. The market is dull and weak.

We quote, Superfine common, $3 75@$4 00; Superfine, $4 12½@$4 25; extra superfine, $4 37½@$4 50; choice and extra choice, $5 00@$5 25; Oregon, good to choice, $4 75@$5 00.

WHEAT—Strictly choice wheat is very scarce and the demand is almost entirely for this description. Holders generally ask an extreme price for it, more, certainly, than shippers can pay and more than millers can afford. The tone of the market is easier this week than last. Shippers hold off for concessions and millers have a fair supply laid in. Still the latter want more and would take it at $1 67½ for gilt edge. Shippers are cautious at any thing above $1 60, excepting for round lots alongside ship, for which, if choice, they will pay $1 62½, or perhaps, $1 65 for extra choice. The English markets are less buoyant under the influence of favorable weather both there and in our own country. The weather is very eagerly watched, as values depend now directly on that. The crop is all in the ground and is about the same in area as last year. A good yield means plenty of breadstuffs and low prices all next year, but too much rain or too much sun would mean a scant supply and higher values than last season. In Europe the face of affairs is improved by less rain and warmer weather. In our own West, where the bulk of the world's bread grows, more rain and warm airs have brought about the same happy result for the farmer After all, abundant harvests and easy prices are what we all want. The American farmer is repaid for his toil and the millions of Europe's toiling poor have nearer a plenty of bread.

Since January 1st our exports aggregate about 3,000,000 centals. There is fully 1,000,000 more surplus in the State. There is tonnage loading here to carry away about half that quantity, and most of this is aboard ship, or engaged. This explains why exporters are so careless about purchasing. At bidding prices they could ship the remaining half million centals, but at asking prices there is nothing in it. Much of this remainder will be carried over.

We quote superfine, $1 40@$1 50; fair to choice milling, $1 57½@$1 67½; shipping, $1 55@$1 60.

BARLEY—During the week this market has ruled very quiet, and weaker than at the date of our last issue. Receipts are moderate and the demand cautious. Bay Feed sells above quotations, and the line of demarkation between it and brewing not well defined. For brewing the call is very slight and we quote lower. Only very choice coast feed will bring our outside figure. Prices are affected by the prospect for a large incoming crop. That we are to have as much as last year is generally conceded.

We quote feed, 60c@75c (all gold); Brewing, 82½@90c.

CORN—Offerings and receipts are free Distillers buy at easy rates, but any firmness on the part of holders checks the demand.

We quote yellow, 75½c @ 80c; white, 75c@80c.

OATS—Milling continues more or less nominal. Extra choice surprise. A small lot brought $1 52½. Choice feed is wanted at $1 45@$1 50. Poor is plentiful and in little request even at low prices.

We quote milling at $1 55@1 60; good to choice feed, $1 50@$1 57½; common to fair feed, $1 00@$1 25.

RYE—Receipts are large and the demand for distilling good at quotations. We now quote at 80@90.

BUCKWHEAT—This market is very dead and nominal. For all grades we quote $1 20@$1 30.

MILLSTUFFS—The market is well supplied and easy.

Bran, per ton	12 00@13 00
Middlings, per ton	17 00@18 00
Corn, ground, per ton, gold	10 00@21 00
Barley, ground, per ton, gold	17 00@18 00

HOPS—The market remains dead and nominal.

We quote California 5@8c; Oregon and Washington Territory 2@6c.

WOOL—Receipts for the season to date aggregate nearly 45,000 bales and a good deal of wool has been sold in the country and gone directly East. This means that more than half the clip has gone into the hands of dealers. The demand is still active and for fancy northern more is paid. The demand is entirely speculative and purchases here are shipped East by Cape Horn. There is little in the Eastern markets to justify present prices, but our producers are the lucky ones and they know it, as is manifest by the freedom with which they let go.

San Joaquin, fair to good	16	@ 18
San Joaquin, poor to fair	12	@ 15
Southern, fair to good	13	@ 17
Southern, poor to fair	10	@ 12
Northern, choice	21	@ 24
Northern, fair to good	19	@ 20

BUTTER—Receipts continue free, rather beyond the demand, although many dairies pack their whole make. This must soon stop, as the pack is now about equal to the ordinary consumption of the autumn months. The weather has been greatly in favor of fine butter-making and consequently the quality is generally good. No doubt experience of the climate and improved dairy facilities, with watchfulness and care on the part of producers, do much to improve the quality from year to year. Now there comes a change in the temperature; for the next four months the sun will pour down with unabated vigor in our valleys and on our plains, and it will behoove ranchmen to be careful to the last degree, or we shall see a great deterioration in quality. As the market is now, a large quantity of poor butter would be utterly unsalable. For what comes already 11c is high, and if in large supply the market might fall to 5 or 6c.

CHEESE—Receipts are liberal and stocks heavy. The demand is fair at easy prices.

EGGS—Receipts are ample for the consumptive demand of the market. Arrivals are larger from Omaha and Utah. State deliveries are small and strictly choice eggs are scarce.

We quote: California choice fresh roll butter, 17@18c; common to good roll, 11@16c; Cheese, California, 8@10c; Western Cheese, 10@12c ₱ lb; California Eggs, 21@23½c.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts are smaller and the market works more satisfactorily.

We quote; Wheat, good to prime, ₱ ton $10 00@$13 00; wheat, fair to medium, $8 00@$9 00; oats, wild, ₱ ton, $6 50@$10 50; barley, choice, $8 50@$10 00; barley, ₱ ton, $6 00@$7 50; stock, $6 00@$7 00; straw, ₱ bale, 60@70c

PROVISIONS—The inquiry is larger and the market firm with an advancing tendency.

We quote: California plain Hams, 9@10; Eastern Canvased C. S. C. Hams, 10@12½c, as to brand; California Lard, 8@8¾c; Eastern do, 8@12½c; California Bacon, 7@9c; Eastern Bacon, 8@10c; California Smoked Beef, $9 00@$11 00 ₱ bbl; Beef, $8 50@$10 50 ₱ bbl; hf bbl, $4 50@$6 00; Pork ₱ bbl, $13 00@$20 00.

SALMON AND SMOKED FISH—The market remains dull.

We quote, $1 00@$1 12½ for 1-lb tins; bbl, $7@$8; hf bbl, 3@$4 00; all as to quality, where caught and grade of fish. Cod, Pacific, bdls 5@6c ₱ lb; Cod, in cases, 6½@7c; Cod, boneless, Eastern, 9@10c ₱ lb; Georges Cod, 9c ₱ lb; Mackerel, hf bbls, No. 1, $10 00@$11 00; do, hf bbls, No. 2, $8 00@$10 00; do, kits, No. 1, $2 25@$2 50; do, kits, No. 2 $2 00@$2 25.

LIVE STOCK AND MEATS—We note slight changes in this market.

We quote: Beef, first quality, dressed net, ₱ lb 6½c; beef, second quality, dressed net, ₱ lb 4¾@5c; beef, third quality, ₱ lb 4@4½c; mutton, choice, dressed, ₱ lb 3½@4; hogs, first quality, gross, ₱ lb 3¾@4c; hogs, second quality, gross, ₱ lb, 3¾@3½c, hogs, dressed, ₱ lb, 5½ @ 6c; hogs, dressed, 2d quality, 5c; veal, small, ₱ lb, 6@7c; veal, large, ₱ lb, 5@6c; lamb, spring, ₱ lb, 5@5½c.

BEANS, DRIED PEAS—The market remains quiet and prices favor buyers.

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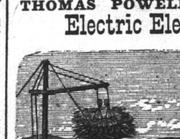

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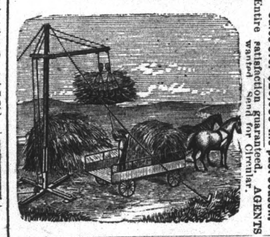


Manufactured by Thos. Powell, Stockton, Cal. Sales over $20,000 the past Season. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. Agents wanted. Send for Circular.

ENRIGHT'S Combustion Chamber STRAW-BURNING PORTABLE ENGINES. PATENTED MAY 7, 1878.

I respectfully beg leave to inform the public and all parties wishing to purchase a first-class Portable Straw-Burning Engine, that I have now ready, and for sale for the season of 1879, twenty-five of these celebrated Threshing Engines. I made thirty of the same kind of engines last season, and they were thoroughly tested in ten different counties of the State, where they gave the greatest satisfaction and were everywhere unanimously recognized and admitted to be the best Threshing Engine in the market. For Further information apply to Joseph Enright, San Jose, Cal.

All Engines Made by me are Warranted.

DR WHITE'S PRAIRIE FLOWER

THE GREAT LIVER PANACEA Cures Every Form of LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, KIDNEY COMPLAINT, DISEASES OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS, And all Diseases arising from DYSPEPSIA, —SUCH AS— SOUR STOMACH, SICK HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, HEARTBURN, ETC. Is Purely Vegetable, Its action on disease is entirely different from any medicine ever introduced. Three doses will relieve any ordinary case, but the medicine should be continued until it effects a complete cure. It tones and invigorates the digestive organs and stimulates the liver to healthy action, thus preventing or entirely curing diseases arising from indigestion, or weak and impure blood. Samples Free at all Drug Stores. Large Size, Price 75 Cents. For convenience in carrying, the Prairie Flower put up in lozenges, Price 25 cts. per box. CHANNING WHITE, Prop'r, TOLEDO, O. Secured by U. S. Letters Patent No. 6,659 dated Washington, D. C., Oct. 1st, 1878

DR. SPINNEY & CO., No. 11 Kearny St., San Francisco. See Advertisement in SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE.

ECONOMICAL "RELIABLE" DURABLE ALWAYS READY FOR USE MIXED PAINTS.

RELIABLE COAL OIL, Water White, 150 deg. Fire Test. MARCUS BROS. & CO. Glues, Dye Stuffs and Painters' Supplies. 421 and 423 Sacramento St., San Francisco. Send for Circular.

THE CELEBRATED GROOVE RING JAR.

This Jar is extensively used in the Eastern States. It is the most popular, Cheapest, and without doubt the simplest and most effective Fruit Jar now in use. It is by far preferable to any Patent Self-Sealing Jar, and is as cheap as the poisonous tin cans.

ASK YOUR STORE-KEEPER FOR THE GROOVE RING JAR.

For sale in quantities to suit, by the San Francisco and Pacific Glass Works, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

MITCHELL WAGONS, A. W. SANBORN, Agent, 24 Beale St., S. F.

THE Mitchell Farm, Freight and Spring Wagons are well known as the best in the market and will withstand the climate of the Pacific Coast better than any other. Mr. Sanborn also keeps at the same place, imported from his own manufactory at Manchester, N. H., a good assortment of his celebrated THOROUGHBRACE, EXPRESS —AND— Milk Wagons Of all sizes. ☞ Also, Buggies, Phætons and Light Carriages of all kinds.

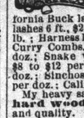
NEW WORK—NOW READY. For Sale Everywhere. THE PHYSIOLOGY OF LIFE AND MARRIAGE, By J. H. Josselyn, M. D. THE most intensely interesting work ever issued from the press, exceeding in attractiveness the famous works of Dr. Malthus, Bradlaugh the social reformer, and Mrs. Besant, the poor woman's friend. The most secret sources of vitality laid bare, in language that may be read by any one in any place. The cause of life and disease fully explained in a manner that gives the subject the interest of a novel or book of travels. Nearly 150 pages of valuable information for everybody. PRICE, 25 CENTS. Address all orders to SAN FRANCISCO NEWS Co., No. 413 Washington Street, San Francisco, Cal. ☞ Single copies for sale by the author at 226 Sutter St., San Francisco.

THE HERRMANN HATTER 336 KEARNY, ST & 910 MARKET, ST S.F. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

N. CURRY & BRO. 113 Sansome Street, San Francisco. SOLE AGENTS FOR THE Sharps Rifle Co., of Bridgeport, Conn. FOR CALIFORNIA, OREGON, ARIZONA, NEVADA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND IDAHO. Also, Agent for W. W. GREENER'S Celebrated Wedgefast Chokebore Breech-loading DOUBLE GUNS; and all kinds of GUNS, RIFLES and PISTOLS made by the Leading Manufacturers of England and America. AMMUNITION of all kinds, in quantities to suit.

CURING WITHOUT DRUGS! ....THE.... TRALL HYGIENIC SANITARIUM, No. 8, Ellis St., San Francisco. THERMO-ELECTRIC, STEAM, HOT AIR AND other Baths, Oxygen, Electricity, Swedish Movements, Health Life, etc. Healthful Board and Pleasant Sunny Rooms. D. C. MOORE, M. D. (Late associate of Dr. Trall,) Resident Physician and Manager. Mrs. E. D. MOORE, M. D. Ladies' Physician and House Superintendent. SEE TRALL HEALTH JOURNAL.

HARNESS! And Saddlery Goods Wholesale and Retail.



Double Ranch Harness, $15 to $45 per set; Double Buggy Harness, $80 to $150 per set; Single Buggy Harness, $12.50 to $75 per set; Side saddles, $8 to $50 each; Buggy whips, $1.50 to $36 per doz.; California Buck lashes 10 ft., $14 to $24 per doz.; two horse lashes 6 ft., $2 to $7 per doz.; Copper rivets, 35c. per lb.; Harness leather, good quality, 29c. to 34c. per lb.; Curry Combs, $1 or $4 per doz.; Hame Straps, $2 per doz.; Snake whips, $8 to $30 per doz.; sweat Collars, $8 to $12 per doz.; Riding Bridles, $10.50 to $21 per doz., Winches, $4.50 to $18 per doz.; Collars $15 to $30 per doz.; California hand forged Bits and Spurs. My heavy saddles for stock herding on the best hard wood trees, cannot be excelled for price and quality. Orders by express promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. W. DAVIS, 421 Market St., near First, San Francisco. Send for Price List.

HYDRAULIC MINING CLAIMS. Parties who wish to buy or sell are requested to write full particulars. Those who have a doubtful title need not apply. Parties who wish to sell for cash only will please state so in giving location and description of claim. Parties who wish to trade for San Francisco property or farming lands may effect a sale when they can not find a cash purchaser.

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, June 5th, 1879.

THE SECOND ADVENT.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Being aware that you have heretofore published synopses of sermons and communications upon religious subjects, and as the subject of the Second Advent of the Savior of Mankind is creating considerable interest in this community at the present time, I submit the following as matter worthy the attention of your readers:

Many people who have not investigated the doctrine of the Second Advent of Christ seem to think but little or nothing can be known concerning it. They say Christ may come to-day or He may not come for a thousand years. But the Lord has plainly shown that by the study of the prophecies we can know what to expect in the future. We propose to show what the saints will know about it:

When the Apostles inquired of the Savior in regard to the signs of his Second Advent, Matt. 24:3, the very first thing he did was to caution them not to look for that event soon. Jesus said—"Take heed that no man deceive you; for many shall come in my name, saying, I am Christ, and shall deceive many. And ye shall hear of wars and rumors of wars; see that ye be not troubled, for all these things must come to pass; but the end is not yet. For nation shall rise against nation and kingdom against kingdom; and there shall be famines and pestilences, and earthquakes in divers places. All these are the beginning of sorrows."—Matt. 24:4-8.

Christ certainly meant to teach his disciples that it would be a long time before he would return. Paul did not expect the Lord to come in his day. Hear his testimony to the Thessalonians: He says: "Now we beseech you, brethren, by the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, and by our gathering together unto him, that ye be not soon shaken in mind or be troubled, neither by spirit nor by word, nor by letter as from us that the day of Christ is at hand. Let no man deceive you by any means, for that day shall not come except there come a falling away first, and that man of sin be revealed, the son of perdition, who opposeth and exalteth himself above all that is called God or that is worshiped, so that he as God sitteth in the temple of God showing himself that he is God."

This language of Paul is very definite. He was not of those who believed that the Lord might come any time. He was a believer in the prophecies, had studied them, and taught others to believe in them. Looking into the prophicies of Daniel 7 he saw that before the Lord comes there must come a terrible apostasy and that a blasphemous and persecuting power must arise. He knew very well that this had not come in his day; hence he warns them against being deceived.

Those who claim that the Lord may come to-day also argue that many prophecies have not been fulfilled at all; that the world must be converted; we must have a thousand years millenium, and that the Jews must be restored to Jerusalem. All these things must take place before the Second Advent—and still that event may take place to-day. How consistent they are! They are blind leaders of the blind, and we are cautioned against following them.

But does not the Bible say that we can know nothing about the time of the advent? No; here is what it says: "But of the day or the hour knoweth no man, no, not the angels of heaven, but my Father only.—Matt. 24:26. This is what our Lord says, and we believe it. The Savior, in answer to the question "What shall be the sign of thy coming and of the end of the world?" says: "And there shall be signs in the sun, and in the moon, and in the stars; and upon the earth distress of nations with perplexity; the sea and the waves roaring, men's hearts failing them for fear and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth; for the powers of heaven shall be shaken. And then shall they see the Son of Man coming in the clouds with power and great glory. And when these things begin to come to pass, then look up, and lift up your heads, for your redemption draweth nigh."—Luke 21:25-28. He also says: "Now learn a parable of the fig tree: When his branch is yet tender and putteth forth leaves, ye know that Summer is nigh. So likewise ye, when ye shall see all these things, know that it is near, even at the doors. Verily I say unto you, this generation shall not pass till all these things be fulfilled."—Matt. 24: 32-34. What generation? Not the generation to whom Christ talked, because these things did not occur back there. Remember, these signs are given in answer to the question: "What shall be the sign of thy coming and of the end of the world?" Reader, may not these signs be fulfilling in our day and you not be aware of it? TRUTH SEEKER.

Winters Items.

[From the Advocate.]

Heading has commenced among the barley fields in the foot hills.

Several thousand new fruit boxes have arrived this week for our fruit growers.

We suggest that instead of "H. B's," it be called the "Shleiman" party, as they will resurrect so many old relics.

Mrs. Pierce Wiggins, who lives in Pleasant Valley, was thrown from a horse one day this week and sustained a fracture of the left arm.

On Saturday last quite a number of people attended a picnic near the mouth of Putah Canyon. During the day some of the young men of the party proposed to swim in the Creek, and separated themselves from the others for that purpose. One of the number, a young man by the name of Joseph West, a son of Charles West, who resides near Dixon, got into a swift and deep place in the creek, and was drowned before help could reach him. His body was recovered that afternoon, and was taken to Dixon for interment. Deceased was about 20 years of age.

Cacheville Items.

CACHEVILLE, May 28th, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—It seems that our delightful Spring weather has been exchanged for wintry rains. From the general appearance of things, we should judge that Winter is going to last all Summer, but crops will be benefited more than damaged by these light showers and this cool weather.

A couple of men, Frank Inman and Charles Button, at work for Samuel Bradshaw, near Cacheville, engaged in an altercation the other day which resulted in blows and the subsequent arrest of Mr. Button, who was tried before Justice Murphy and fined $10. You see, "gradually the county is growing richer."

The most melancholy event that has taken place in our midst lately, however, is the death of Capt. Cross' well-known dog. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "death from poison." The town is in mourning.

Mr. George Beutly, of Woodland, honored Cacheville with a visit to-day. He looks jovial and good natured as usual.

"Encyclopædia Britannica!"

AMERICAN REPRINT.

I am now prepared to take subscriptions for the above work in Yolo County.

THIS WORK NEEDS NO PRAISE!

More Complete and Comprehensive than all Cyclopædias

At Half the Price of the English Edition,

And less than half of any other Cyclopædia extant; it is within the reach of all who desire a

Full and Complete Library

For reference on all subjects—

SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY AND HISTORICAL,

An examination of the work is solicited.

J. C. COLMESNIL,
Agent for Yolo County

Address: Capital Hotel, Woodland.
my15w3m

OAKLAND POULTRY YARDS!

Cor. Sixteenth and Castro Sts., Oakland.

Constantly on hand and for sale, choice specimens of the following varieties of Fowls:

Dark and Light Brahmas, White and Partridge Cochins, White & Brown Leghorns, Dorkings, Polish, Hamburgs, Plymouth Rocks, Game and Sebright Bantams, Bronze Turkeys, Pekin, Aylesbury and Rouen Ducks, etc., etc.

Safe Arrival of Eggs guaranteed.

No Inferior Fowls Sold at any price.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

☞ For further information send stamp for Illustrated Circular, to

GEORGE B. BAYLEY,
P. O. Box 1918, San Francisco, Cal.
mh20w3m

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN compliance with an order from the Probate Court of Yolo County for the sale of the Real Estate belonging to the Estate of NOBLE CLARK, deceased, Sealed Proposals for the same will be received by J. C. BALL, Esq., Attorney, in Woodland, or by W. J. CLARK, Administrator of the said Estate, at Dunnigans, until June 23d, 1879, at 12 o'clock M. The property consists of, first, the Home Ranch of the deceased, containing 165 87-100 acres, described as follows: The N. W. quarter of the S. E. quarter, and the N. half of the S. W. quarter, and the S. W. quarter of the N. W. quarter of section 18, township 11 N., range 2 East, Mount Diablo base and meridian, in Yolo county. Also, the S. W. quarter of the N. E. quarter of section 23, township 13 N., range 1 West, Mount Diablo base and meridian, in Colusa County.

Bids must be made on the different tracts separately.

W. J. CLARK, Administrator
Of the Estate of Noble Clark, deceased.
my29w4t

Trustee's Sale.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF A Deed of Trust made by D. H. WOODS and MILLIE WOODS, to C. H. SWIFT and C. H. ROSS, and recorded in "Book L" of mortgages, at page 562 and following, Records of Yolo county, State of California, and on application of MARY J. MEAD, holder of the indebtedness secured to be paid thereby, and for default in the payment thereof, I will sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, for U. S. Gold Coin, on SATURDAY, JUNE the 28th, 1879, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock A. M., in front of the premises, in the Town of Washington, the following described property, to-wit: Lots number Eighteen and fractional number Seventeen in Block Sixteen lying between Mary and Margaret streets and Fourth and Fifth streets in said Town of Washington.

C. H. SWIFT, Surviving Trustee.
May 23, 1879. my29-w3t

Trustees' Sale.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF A Deed of Trust executed by E. F. BANE to ED. R. HAMILTON and WM. P. COLEMAN and recorded in Book "P" of Mortgages at page 473 and following, Records of Yolo County, State of California, and on application of C. H. Swift, holder of the indebtedness secured to be paid thereby and for default in the payment thereof, we will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for U. S. Gold coin, on MONDAY, JUNE SIXTEENTH, 1879, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock A.M., in front of the premises, the following described property, to wit: "Lots Fifteen and Sixteen in Block number Two, Range D, in the Town of Davisville."

ED. R. HAMILTON, } *Trustees.*
WM. P. COLEMAN. }
my22w3t

Copartnership Notice.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF Yolo, Town of Davisville.

We the undersigned do hereby certify that we are partners, transacting a general Drug Business in the town of Davisville, County of Yolo, and State of California, under the firm name and style of A. C. COLLINS & CO.; that the name, in full, of all the members of said firm or partnership are A. C. COLLINS and M. GARDNER; that their places of residence are in the town of Davisville, State and County aforesaid.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this third day of May, A. D. 1879.

A. C. COLLINS,
M. GARDNER,

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss.
County of Yolo.

On this 9th day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy nine, before me, JAMES ONEAL, a Notary Public in and for said County, personally appeared A. C. COLLINS and M. GARDNER, known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year in this certificate first above written.

[SEAL.] JAMES ONEAL,
my15w4t Notary Public.

Corporation Notice.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the DAVISVILLE GRANGERS' WAREHOUSING ASSOCIATION at Davisville on TUESDAY, JUNE FIRST, 1879, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may properly come before said Stockholders.

H. M. LARUE, President,
W. S. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Davisville, May 12, 1879. my15wtd

Notice to Stock Propagators.

TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, YOLO COUNTY.

ALL OWNERS AND AGENTS OF PROPagation Horses, Bulls, and Jacks, who have not paid license, are hereby notified that they are delinquent for County License for the Season of 1879, and that by law I must enforce collection and costs thereon, unless the same is settled by MAY 31st, 1879.

A. C. KEAN,
License Collector Yolo County.
May 16th, 1879. my29w

Notice!

A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE Society of the Seventh-Day Advent Church, of Woodland, will be held at the Seventh-Day Advent Church, on Third street, Woodland, SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 21st, 1879, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing five Trustees for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may be necessary. All members are requested to be present.

By order of the President.
my22-w2t D. B. GUILE, Secretary.

NOTICE!

Having sold our Grocery and Provision Store to Messrs. Charmak & Levy, the proprietors of the Farmers & Mechanics' Store, we take pleasure in recommending them to our friends and former customers.

THOMAS & BIDWELL.

By the above card it will be seen that we have purchased the well-known

GROCERY

—AND—

PROVISION STORE

—OF—

MESSRS. THOMAS & BIDWELL.

The two departments are now consolidated in one Business, and we are prepared to furnish our Customers with

EVERYTHING

NEEDED FOR HOME USE!

BOTH IN THE

DRY GOODS!

—AND—

GROCERY LINE

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a share of the patronage of this community and will state that we offer

Superior Inducements to Permanent Patrons!

CHARMAK & LEVY,
Farmers & Mechanics Store,
EXCELSIOR BLOCK,
my19dw WOODLAND.

—AT THE—

CALIFORNIA POULTRY YARDS,
WOODLAND,

May be had the greatest and best variety of Imported, Premium and Fancy Fowls

WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS!

☞ If you want fowls or eggs write the proprietor. MRS. C. H. SPRAGUE,
ap18wtf Woodland.

H. P. MARTIN, Woodland. E. J. ROGERS, Napa.

Marble Works

—AND—

Artificial Stone Manufactory.

LEATHER'S PATENT
Plain and Variegated
Artificial Stone
For Sidewalks, Hitching Posts,

HORSE BLOCKS, ORNAMENTAL FENCES,

Vaults, Coping for Family Graves, etc., sold or made to order. Also all kinds of MARBLE WORK done to order. Please give us a call and have your work done at home.

H. P. MARTIN, Prop'r,
P. O. Box, 441. WOODLAND, CAL.
my23dw

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE!

That Eligibly Located and Desirable Town Property situated at the Southeast Corner of

Oak Avenue and Cypress St.,

Containing Five Acres of Land,

Is offered for sale by the owner, together with the **COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE** thereon. This fine property will be sold either as a whole or in part if applied for soon.

For particulars apply to

GEO. D. FISKE,
my23dw Postoffice Building, Woodland.

WASHINGTON PARK, DIXON.

This delightful resort, located at **DIXON, SOLANO COUNTY,** has been arranged and fitted up with great care for the use of

Picnic and Excursion Parties

having all the appointments usual at such pleasure grounds. The Park is under the management of

An Experienced Caterer

To the enjoyment of the public, and who never fails to please those who honor him with their patronage. Those desiring to engage the Park should confer with

GEORGE FRAHM, Manager,
ap21dw Prop'r City Hotel, Dixon, Cal.

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By a resident of New York, thoroughly competent, a position as Assistant Editor or Proof Reader, Corresponding Clerk, Cashier or Book keeper, Railway "Rate" Clerk, or any situation where honesty and capacity will be paid for and appreciated. Salary not so much an object as a permanent and progressive situation. Address, "M. C. B.,"
my8 P. O. Box 1,326, New York.

CRAFT HOTEL,
WOODLAND, CAL.
J. I. McCONNELL, Manager.

FREE BUS TO AND FROM THE CARS.
ap30dw

For the Cheapest & Best

MOWERS, HEADERS, SEPARATORS AND ENGINES, HEADER WAGONS,

—GO TO—

F. S. FREEMAN & CO.,

Who sell Everything in the way of

HARDWARE

—AND—

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

—AT—

SAN ERANCISCO WHOLESALE PRICE!

As they import their goods DIRECT FROM THE FACTORIES!

We will sell General Merchandise Cheaper than Ever at our Store at Capay, Cal.

☞ SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

Buying Wool and Grain!
ap17w

P. KRELLENBERG,

Dealer in all kinds of

Furniture

—AND—

Bedding!

A Large Assortment Always on hand, which will be sold

AT REASONABLE PRICES!

—ALSO,—

GENERAL UNDERTAKER!

I keep on hand a large lot of Burial Cases and Coffins, and have a FIRST-CLASS HEARSE, so that I am prepared to supply

Everything Necessary for Funerals on Short Notice!

STORE, COR. THIRD & MAIN STS.,
Opp. Pockman's Stables,
ap1w **WOODLAND.**

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For Ten Cents: One hundred page Pamphlet with Lists of Newspapers and Advertising Rates.

For Ten Dollars: Four lines inserted one week in Three Hundred and Fifty Newspapers.

10 Spruce Street, N. Y.
my29d

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WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKER,

Blacksmith and General Repairer.

Horseshoeing a Specialty!

☞ **for the American Chief Gang Plow.**

NEW SHOP ON FIRST STREET,

OPPOSITE WOODLAND BAKERY.
ap3w3m

FRAZER & CO.,

Having purchased the well known and popular

MEAT MARKET

Heretofore conducted by **Johnson & Mossmayer,** propose to sell Meats at **6, 8, 10, and 12½ Cents** per pound, and respectfully solicit the patronage of their old customers and the public generally. Bills will be collected monthly.

Market in College Block,
CORNER MAIN STREET, WOODLAND
Meat Delivered anywhere in Town.
apldw

J. W. KING,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
Over Porter & Co., Woodland, Cal.

None but first-class work allowed to leave this Gallery.

COME AND SEE US. feldw

MADISON HOTEL,
MADISON, YOLO COUNTY, CAL.

This Hotel is conveniently located on the main road from Woodland to Capay.

Good Accommodations and Charges Reasonable.

ap10dw W. E. COLE, Proprietor.

A. NICKELSBURG & BROS.'

PIONEER STORE!

Large Quantities of

SPRING GOODS

RECEIVED DURING THE PAST TWO WEEKS!

TOO BUSY TO STATE PARTICULARS.

LOTS OF SUMMER SILKS.

Splendid Dress Goods at 12 1-2 Cents per Yd.

—AND—

PIQUES, 12 Yds. for $1.

THE GRANDEST DISPLAY OF ALL KINDS OF

MERCHANDISE,

And at Lower Prices than Ever.

Agents for the N. B. Standard Overalls. White Shirts, Duck Clothing, Etc., Etc.. also for

MME. DEMOREST'S MOST RELIABLE PATTERNS!

ap1w **A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.**

SMITH'S

AMERICAN

PIANOS AND ORGANS,

.....AT.....

WHOLESALE PRICES!

83,000 SMITH'S ORGANS

.....AND.....

40,000 PIANOS NOW IN USE.

Each Instrument Warranted for Ten Years!

Any style of Piano or Organ sent on 15 days' test trial by furnishing Banker's, Express or R. R. Co's. Certificate of Deposit for amount; also, Sheet Music at one-half marked price.

Send for Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists to

JAMES S. SMITH,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,
575 Market Street, San Francisco.
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JUST RECEIVED:

A Large and Well Selected Stock of

FIRST-CLASS FASHIONABLE TAILORING GOODS.

Prices to Suit the Times.

A. BUTZ,
Main St., Opp. Craft Hotel.
je5w

Woodland Meat Market!

A few doors West of Postoffice,
BARNES & CO., Proprietors.
[Successor to Byrns, Gable & Co.]

ALL KINDS OF

FRESH AND SALT MEATS

Kept constantly on hand, and of the best qualities, including Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Sausage, Lard, Etc., Etc.

The Highest Price Paid for Fat Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.

A DELIVERY WAGON will carry meats to any part of town.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, and all who favor us with their orders may rely on fair dealing. myldw

J. K. SMITH,
Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE AND BEDDING,
COLLEGE BLOCK, MAIN ST.,
Woodland, Cal., opp. the Craft House.

UNDERTAKING promptly attended to.

A fine new hearse in connection with the business. mh1-dw

THE TAMPICO BUSTS

Now used in

Dr. Warner's Health Corset

And **Skirt Supporters** are the greatest improvement ever made in Corsets. They are as soft as velvet, very flexible and contain no bones.

Price by mail, $1.50; Nursing Corset, $1.75.

THE FLEXIBLE HIP CORSET,

(120 Bones), fits with perfect ease and is *Warranted* not to break over the hips.

Price, $1.25.

For sale by all leading merchants.

WARNER BROTHERS,
351, Broadway, New York. my8w

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,

309 to 311½ Grand, and 58 to 70 Allen Sts.,

NEW YORK.

Spring and Summer of 1879:

Our New and Complete

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SUPPLEMENT.

OPINIONS OF NEARLY ONE HUNDRED NEWSPAPERS ON THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Should The Poor Favor It Because The Rich Oppose It.

In support of the new Constitution a favorite argument with some people is, that it ought to be adopted because the capitalists oppose it. But there are many things in this world that are detrimental and destructive to the rich and poor alike. If we had yellow-fever, or the small-pox or the cholera, or any other pestilence raging in California, would not the capitalist and the poor man together suffer from it? But according to the logic of some of the new Constitution advocates, the yellow-fever plague, the cholera, conflagrations, and other calamities, ought to be invited here and favored by the poor man because the rich might suffer by them. If a bond-holder should say that two and two made four, we suppose the working-man should say that two and two made five, or some other number differing from the idea of the capitalist. This illustrates the absurdity of the argument that the poor man, or the man in moderate circumstances, should favor the new Constitution because it imposes hardships on the business and enterprise of the rich. The history of the past two thousand years shows that when capital is fettered and obstructed by legislative and constitutional enactment, it is the mechanic, the small farmer and the laboring man, that suffer most. To spite ourselves in order to injure some body else, is a part of that unwisdom which characterized the late Constitutional Convention.—*City Argus.*

Growing Crops.

The farmers are appealed to and urged to support the New Constitution because it exempts growing crops from taxation. This clause, like the Chinese section, was put in for buncomb; growing crops are never taxed in this State, and no Legislature would ever dare to authorize their assessment. The Agricultured interest is too strong for any party to incur its hostility. And yet the farmers are asked to overthrow the old Constitution with all the good there is in it, in order to secure something in the new which they have got already.—*Golden Era.*

The Chronicle's Reasons.

The *Chronicle* gives what it calls fifty reasons for adopting the new Constitution. Let us take a few of them and see what they are stuffed with:

"It allows prosecution upon information, thus doing away with frequent grand juries."

The true inwardness of that is simply placing the liberties of the citizen at the mercy of the District Attorney.

"It prohibits the Chinese from enjoying the elective franchise in the State."

It doesn't do anything of the sort. If the Federal Government admits them to citizenship, that clause of the new Constitution isn't worth the powder to blow it to Milpitas.

"It places numerous necessary restrictions upon legislation."

Some of them are good, but others will cause great inconvenience to the State.

"It prevents bad bills from being rushed through the Legislature."

Not unless it provides the Legislators with honesty and sense.

"It increases the efficiency of the Courts by simplifying proceedings and distributing business in such a way that it can be more promptly attended, thus lessening the evils of the 'law's delay.'"

"It simplifies the judicial system by providing for only two kind of Courts of general jurisdiction."

It does just the reverse, by complicating the business of the Courts. The Superior Court must attend to all the business now distributed among District, County and Probate Courts. It is folly to assert that one Judge can attend to more cases than three Judges.

"It secures more careful decisions by dividing the Supreme Court into departments, thereby doubling its working capacity and giving the Judge more time for the study of cases."

Refer to article on Judiciary and find that statement incorrect. Instead of doubling the working capacity of the Supreme Court, nearly every case will be heard twice, and no man can say when the judgment would be final. The California Supreme Court would be fearfully and wonderfully made.

"It prohibits the pardon of a criminal twice convicted of felony."

No, it does not. The Governor can pardon such a criminal upon recommendation of the Supreme Court.

"It takes the text book question out of the Legislature."

Very true, but it places that question before every local Board and opens the door to more ring corruption in school affairs than is possible under the old system.

"It prohibits the expenditure of school moneys for other than public schools."

So does the old Constitution.

"It removes the University as far as possible from political influence."

And at the same time removes it as far as possible from all connection with the common school system of the State.

"It stops the contract system in prisons."

And brings convict labor in direct competition with free labor.

"It places proper restrictions on the moving of county seats."

By giving the minority the power to defeat the will of the majority.

"It directs the Legislature to establish a uniform system of county government."

It gives the Legislature power to appoint county officers and utterly destroy local self-government.

"It provides for the taxation of mortgages."

Which tax the borrower will pay in increased interest.

"It commands the taxation of unimproved land at the same valuation as improved land."

Which will prevent poor men from attempting to take up land and will establish a system of landlord and tenantry, disastrous to the small farmer.—*San Jose Herald-Argus.*

A Tule Farmer Speaks.

The new Constitution is not receiving much support from the farmers on the islands of the Sacramento river. On Saturday, at Walnut Grove, Reuben Kercheval, one of the oldest settlers on Grand Island, addressed a meeting in opposition to it. Mr. Kercheval has represented Sacramento County in several sessions of the State Legislature. He voted for Booth for the United States Senate, and has always been noted as a most persistent foe to monopoly in every form. Mr. Kercheval states that the Tule farmers do not want the new Constitution. No man is in a better position to judge of its effect upon this class of agriculturists than Mr. Kercheval. He is not a land monopolist. He lives upon his land and obtains his livelihood by fruit growing. There is no man in Sacramento County who has a higher reputation than Mr. Kercheval, as is seen in the fact that whenever he runs for office he is elected, though his ticket generally may suffer defeat. The *Bulletin* has shown that under the new Constitution there can practically be no reclamation as at present carried out by Reclamation districts. Hence it is not surprising that Mr. Kercheval, who has had as much practical experience in reclamation as any man in California, is a most strenuous opponent of the new Constitution.—*Bulletin.*

How it will Work with the Farmers.

The clause in the new Constitution relative to the assessment of land will work peculiar hardship in the foothills. Section 2 of Article 13 says:

"Cultivated and uncultivated land, of the same quality and similarly situated, shall be assessed at the same value."

Now let us see how that will work among the small farmers of the foot-hill section. When the Assessor comes around the conversation will be about like this:

Assessor—How much land have you, Mr. Granger?

Granger—Three hundred and twenty acres.

Assessor—It is all about of the same quality, isn't it?

Granger—Yes; there is no essential difference in the quality of the land, that I am aware of.

Assessor—All under cultivation?

Granger—No, sir; there are but fifty acres cultivated at present.

Assessor—What do you value your cultivated land at, Mr. Granger?

Granger—Well, I hardly know. I don't wish to sell, and have never given the subject much consideration.

Assessor—I am assessing cultivated land in this vicinity at $25 an acre; do you consider that an excessive valuation?

Granger—No. I think my cultivated land is worth $25. I wouldn't take that for it.

Assessor (figuring)—Very well, then, Mr. Granger, I value your land at $8,000; the buildings and other improvements I shall assess separately.

Granger—What! eight thousand dollars! Are you crazy? Why, sir, I only paid $1 25 an acre for this land, and 270 acres of it has not been improved or cultivated in any way, and isn't worth a picayune more to-day than it was when I pre-empted. What do you mean? Fifty acres, at $25, would be $1,250. I am willing you should put down the remaining 270 acres of my claim at $2 per acre — certainly not above that; 270 acres at $2 would be $540, which, added to the value of my cultivated land makes a total of $1,790 for the whole ranch — every dollar it is worth. Why, sir, every dollar I can produce and earn in a year over and above a bare living for my family, would not suffice to pay the tax on $8,000.

Assessor—I can't help that. The New Constitution says that cultivated and uncultivated land, of the same quality, shall be assessed at the same value; and I am consequently compelled to assess you $25 an acre for all your land. You can apply to the Board of Equalization, Mr. Granger, but as the clause in the Constution I have referred to is mandatory, I don't think you stand any chance of getting a reduction. Good morning.—*Calaveras Chronicle.*

Appointment of County Offic[illegible]

Section 5 of Article XI. of the New Constitution declares that the Legislature, by general and uniform laws, shall provide for the election or appointment in the several counties of the Boards of Supervisors, Sheriffs, County Clerks, District Attorneys, and such other county, township and municipal officers as public convenience may require. It is more than probable that the Convention, in adopting this section, intended something different from the meaning that the section bears. It cannot be conceived that it was intended to give to the Governor, or to the Courts, or to any other power, the right to appoint in the first instance officers to fill the positions enumerated; but this right is certainly given to the Legislature, and there might arise an occasion when it would exercise the right and remove the choice of local officers entirely beyond the reach of the people in the various counties. If it was meant that the Legislature should provide for the election of officers, and also provide for the appointment in case a vacancy should exist, for any cause, the section should so read, and not as at present give the power of appointment to any person or body that would thus take the place of the people in choosing its officers.—*Petaluma Argus.*

Why the Old Should be Preferred.

The advocates of the new Constitution are now busily employed endeavoring to prove that it is no worse than the old one. Then what is to be gained by a change? The old has the merit of having been thoroughly interpreted by the Courts, whereas the new one will keep the lawyers and Courts busy for years to come rendering its provisions and construing its meaning. Let us retain the old and avoid this endless litigation.—*Times* (Redwood City.)

Sarcastic.

Marysville *Appeal:* Some economical fellows say the Constitution must be adopted to save the $200,000 it has cost. We suppose if these chaps had purchased a basket of eggs and subsequently found them rotten, they would eat them as a matter of economy.

Who Should Oppose It.

Many arguments have been made in opposition to the adoption of the new Constitution, all of which have as yet remained unanswered, while the statements made by those favoring its adoption have been exploded and are fast falling to pieces. It has been claimed by the new Constitution organs that the capitalists and corporations are opposed to the new document, and many of them offer this assertion as an inducement to catch votes. But because the rich oppose its adoption is this any reason why the poor should favor it? Good grounds can be found upon which any class of society may object to the instrument.

The farmer should oppose it, as under it his taxes will be raised instead of lowered, and he will be subjected to double taxation.

The mechanic should vote against it, as it will provide for not only the taxation of his capital but also the income derived from his labor.

The merchant will be compelled to transact strictly a cash business to counteract the taxes that will be put upon any and all book accounts, be they doubtful or otherwise.

The banker must oppose it, as his business will be crippled through double, treble, and even quadrupal taxation.

The laborer must oppose it, as therein can be found nothing which will in any way benefit him. But the whole industry of the State will be crippled and the welfare of the workingman seriously threatened.

The poor man should oppose it, as therein are found no provisions by which he may be at all benefited. It cannot give him labor, but will have a contrary effect. Capital driven out of the State, or bound up by restrictions, will not help the poor man in any way.

The rich man should oppose it, as his capital is very generally assailed. The spirit of communism embodied throughout the whole Constitution is enough to ensure its defeat.

The business man should oppose it, or otherwise he will find his occupation curtailed, and nothing for him to do. Trade will be crippled, money scarce, credit flown, and all that tends toward keeping up the prosperity of the State will be found wanting,

The friends of our public schools should oppose it, as it strikes a heavy blow at the very foundation of our school system.

The freemen of America should oppose it, for the principles of a free government are wanting in the whole document. The Constitution provides that county officers may be elected or *appointed*, as the Legislature shall choose.—*Rio Vista Enterprise.*

How it Strikes at the Farmers.

Farmers and real estate owners should look before they leap, should study well the provisions of the new Constitution before they vote for it. In our judgment if it is adopted, it will injure the farmers and real estate owners more than the capitalists, or any other class of citizens; they desire to have mortgages taxed; they even seek a reason why the banker who gets 10 per cent. interest for the use of his money, should not contribute his proportion to the support of the Government. So far so good, but the Convention in its haste get this matter into the organic law, has presented the people with a two-edged sword. The matter is that the bank edge is the sharpest and will cut the surest. The banks, which have come to be about the only money loaners, lend the money of their depositors; now by the provisions of the new Constitution, if they lend on any security except mortgages and deeds of trust, their book accounts, commercial papers, notes, etc., secured by collaterals, are taxable as credits under section 1, Article 13; but as long as they are secured in any other way except by mortgage or deed of trust, they can effect all they owe against them, provided they owe it to residents of the State, so that any bank that can lend all its money upon any other securities, can offset everything it owes depositors and stockholders, and escape taxation unless they happen to have a surplus, in which the surplus only can be taxed. But the moment they take a mortgage or deed of trust, by section 2, they must be assessed and pay tax on that mortgage or deed of trust, and can offset nothing. Consequently banks will not lend on real estate when they can find any other security. Farmers, by supporting this will cut their own throats, for as every other class of securities will be preferred to mortgages, and that is the only thing they have to offer, they can never borrow money, unless they are prepared to pay several per cent more for it than others will give and put up other kinds of security.—*San Jose Herald*, April 11th.

Will some newspaper or any other supporter of the proposed Constitution answer why the following clause in the old Constitution is left out of the new one? "Taxation shall be uniform throughout the State."—*Stockton Independent.*

The reason given by those who voted against having it there, was, that they did not want to have taxation equal and uniform. They probably fixed it so that two dollars on the hundred could be levied on land and ten cents on personal property!—*Colusa Sun.*

Too Many Novelties to Insure Success.

The Convention has, instead of modifying and amending the old Constitution in accordance with the demands of the people, framed an entirely new instrument, containing many provisions of such a novel character that its adoption will very materially change our form of government. While it was generally admitted that amendments were necessary to the old Constitution in order to meet the requirements of the present age, none of the advocates of a Constitutional Convention ever dreamed that when assembled it would deem it necessary to so completely change our form of government, and it is certainly a question worthy of careful consideration by every intelligent voter whether the document now presented them for approval is any better adapted to the wants of the people of California than the Constitution under which we have lived for nearly thirty years, and under which our State has made as rapid progress as any other in the Union.—*Stockton Independent* (*Rep.*) March 3d.

Disfranchising Poor Men.

The laboring men of this State—especially the thousands who are compelled to travel from county to county to find employment on farms, and during the harvest season—will find a severe blow aimed at their rights as American citizens in section 1 of Article II of the new Constitution, which provides that no one shall be entitled to vote at any election unless he shall have been a resident of the county at least ninety days next preceding the election. As our general elections are held during the harvest season, when thousands of farm laborers are moving about from county to county in order to earn bread for themselves and little ones, this numerous class will virtually be disfranchised by this provision should the new Constitution be ratified. Under the present Constitution every citizen is entitled to vote who has been a resident of the State six months and of the county thirty days; under the new Constitution every citizen must be a resident of the State one year, of the county three months and of the precinct thirty days before he can vote. Such provision would practically disfranchise thousands of honest mechanics and laborers every year, and leave the control of our elections to the well-to-do and wealthy classes.—*Oakland Radiator.*

Taxation Under the Proposed Constitution.

This is the brief, plain, strong way the Sacramento *Bee* puts the case, in the matter of taxation, as the proposed Constitution has it: "Jones has sold a horse to a neighbor Smith, to be paid for after harvest. Smith is taxed for the horse, because he has him, and Jones for the debt that is due, so that there is double taxation on the value of the horse. So with agricultural implements. These are generally purchased on credit, and the farmer has to pay taxes on them and the dealer has to pay taxes on the farmer's note, A ditch Company has issued stock, raised money and constructed a water ditch. The stock is assessed to its holders at its market value and the ditch is assessed to the Company at such value as the Assessor and the Board of Equilization may place upon it—and thus again the same property is assessed twice. And if the farmer has money in a savings bank he will be assessed for every dollar of it, while the bank will be assessed for the value of the note on which the same money is loaned, and the party who has the money is assessed—so that the same dollar will be assessed three times."—*Examiner.*

Nothing to Check Land Monopoly.

The following section of the new Constitution appears to us to be as meaningless as some others. Section 2, Article 17, declares that "the holding of large tracts of land, uncultivated and unimproved, by individuals and corporations, is against the public interests, and should be *discouraged*." The whole people of the State know already that large holdings of land are against the public interest. The delegates have simply repeated the language of the people, and done nothing more. They might, with equal propriety, have drafted a few sections as follows: Smoking and drinking are detrimental to the health of the people, and should be discouraged. Celibacy is against the public interest, and all single men should be encouraged to marry. And so they might have made up a chapter or two of moral suggestions and platitudes bearing upon private and public rights and wrongs. Such expressions at least would have answered as suggestive topics for stump speakers. There is absolutely nothing in this new instrument to check land monopoly that does not already exist in the present Constitution.—*Gilroy Advocate, April 12th.*

Oppression to the Debtor Class.

The more the proposed new Constitution is thoughtfully discussed, the more serious seem the objections to substituting it for our present well-defined organic law, which a few simple amendments would adapt to our present needs, conditions and reasonable demands, without disturbing and confusing all the relations of credit, capital, production, trade and industrial enterprise, as surely would, for an indefinite time at least, the adoption of the new Organic Code. All the new and desirable provisions of the new instrument can be submitted separately, voted upon and adopted as amendments to the present Constitution much sooner than the State can recover from the disturbing effects of applying the new constitutional provisions, if even they should be found less damaging in reality than is apprehended by objectors. However much capital, which is constitutionaly timid, may be alarmed by the proposed taxation of money, credits, stocks, dues, etc., there is no doubt that it will generally be able to protect itself, and, just in proportion to the demand for it, exact all the tax, as well as its other dues, from borrowers and the debtor class of tax payers, who will thus not only have to suffer the heaviest consequences of such withdrawals of capital from industrial enterprises and accustomed investments as may result from operation of the new tax, and corporations regulation system, but bear the burden of additional interest on such credit as they can command, and, in case of far the largest number, without any rebuke of tax on account of their indebtedness.

Lacking as it does this essential element of equity and justice, requiring rebate for all indebtedness where all credits and property of every kind is taxed, it is hardly possible to conceive of a more unwise and practically oppressive system of taxation than that provided by the proposed new Constitution, especially in its bearings upon by far the larger proportion of the debtor class of tax-payers.—*Contra Costa Gazette*, April 12th.

The friends of the new constitution are elaborate in their statements about the saving effected by restricting the sessions of the Legislature to sixty days, but they never say a word about the additional $100,000 that will have to be paid to the judiciary if the constitution is adopted.—*San Francisco Post.*

Building and Loan Associations and the New Constitution.

How will the new Constitution affect Building and Loan Associations, cooperative societies and Grangers' institutions generally? It declares that:

The Directors or Trustess of corporations and joint stock associations shall be jointly and severally liable to the creditors and stockholders, for all moneys embezzled or misappropriated by the officers of such incorporation or joint stock association during the term of office of such Director or Trustee.

Take, for instance, the case of the building and loan societies, now so popular, and by means of which so much is being done toward saving the earnings of mechanics, laborers and small dealers, and securing to them homes. These Directors serve without pay, the Secretary being the only officer that draws a salary. Can they afford to serve for nothing and run the risk of losing all their property besides? Can farmers, under this clause, afford to be directors of a co-operative society, of grangers' banks, or manufacturing establishments? And what effect on the Building and Loan Associations will that other clause in the Constitution have which makes the holders of mortgages pay the tax thereon? Now mortgages are not taxed. Neither the borrower nor the lender pays a mortgage tax. This new tax, levied not upon property, but upon a piece of paper, must be paid by the party who loans the the money. In this case building and loan associations must raise their premium or increase the rate of interest, and the extra tax will have to be paid by the borrower or by the stockholders in these institutions. We fear that this new rule may work great injury to these and kindred associations, which are now doing so much good for the masses.—*Sac. Bee*, Feb. 25.

No Improvement on the Old Constitution.

The address, published by order of the Convention, in favor of the adoption of the new Constitution, appears in the papers below. It is an attempt to show that the proposed Constitution is a decided improvement on our present fundamental law. It will be a difficult matter to convince the people that a Constitution that turns the State over to the railway monopoly is an improvement upon one that leaves the control of corporations in the hands of the people. The instrument would have been complete without the creation of a railway commission, and the majority of the Convention, in placing such power in the hands of these Commissioners, to be manipulated by the railway corporation, ignorantly or wickedly propose to place these people of the State entirely under the control of the grasping monopoly. It should be voted down. It has not the shadow of a show for success, except by the people staying away from the polls in disgust at the treason of the Convention to the people. The Convention was not chosen to do the bidding of corporations; and their work will not receive the sanction of the people.—*Chico Record*, (*Dem.*) March 6th.

Chaos for Fifteen Years.

In yesterday's *Mercury* we referred to the statement that the new Constitution, if adopted, will open up all the land titles which have been settled after a vast deal of litigation. As straws show which way the wind blows, the following may not be uninteresting: A certain attorney of this city, when interrogated as to his opinion of the new Constitution, replied that he should vote for its adoption, because he believed it would be to his interest to do so. This same attorney, to another gentleman, said more explicitly: "I want the new Constitution to be adopted because for fifteen years thereafter everything will be chaos. Previously adjudicated questions will again become live issues, and land titles will be so mixed as to create unlimited litigation." In this connection a prominent citizen of San Jose said to the writer that he had taken considerable pains to inquire as to the general opinion of attorneys upon the Constitution, and had found them almost unanimous in its favor and not able to give a satisfactory reason for their opinion. These are merely straws, but it can do no harm for the people to mark by such things the drift of public opinion.—*San Jose Mercury* (*Rep.*) March 7th.

The Great Power of the Chief Justices' under the New Constitution.

He determines the members of the department courts, and when they shall convene. He has it in his power to withdraw cases from the department courts, even after hearing and before judgment, and with the co-operation of two Justices after a unanimous judgment of the department courts. He convenes the court in bank at his pleasure, and determines the business of all the courts. He can insert himself in any of the courts at his will, and preside over the same, or withdraw himself from the labors of all the courts *ad libitum*. To a great extent he holds in his power the fate of the property involved in liberties of the community. He has, in fact, the power which in any free and constitutional government should repose only in the Legislature. It smacks of monarchy. It is the power of the king before the reign of Edward the Third, when he was supposed to be the source and dispenser of justice. Any plea that the Chief Justice will be a wise and good man, and will exercise his duties faithfully, is a plea for tyrants only.—*Pacific Coast Law Journal.*

A Revolutionary Document.

The document is revolutionary. 'Tis the outcome of a communistic sentiment, and strikes at the very root of individual right as defined in natural and constitutional law. True, it has in its embodiment certain clauses that have been molded in accordance with justice; but these are no more than sops thrown out to the people to secure the triumph of the Sand Lot Constitution in its entirety. In a careful analysis of this instrument no one endowed with a grain of common sense can help to discover the one important fact that its adoption will prove subversive of established rights. As an organic law it will bring disaster to California. To vote this monstrous legal document down in May is a religious duty, binding upon every citizen who has the welfare and prosperity of California at heart. That it will be, there is no doubt.—*S. F. Commercial News.*

READ AND HAND TO YOUR NEIGHBOR

Is It A Poor Man's Constitution?

The San Francisco *Monitor*, the organ of the Catholic Church on this Coast, and an able paper, by the way, discusses the New Constitution in a late issue. The *Monitor* comes as near speaking for the working classes as any paper published in California, and its views upon any question that affects the public interest are worthy of careful consideration. The *Monitor* is strongly opposed to the proposed Constitution on the ground that it is not calculated to better the condition of the working classes. A late number of that paper had an article under the heading of "Is It a Poor Man's Constitution!" and we take pleasure in republishing it. The *Monitor* says:

The popular cry raised by the advocates of the New Constitution that it is the "Poor Man's Constitution," will be found deceptive and fallacious upon a close examination. The strongest argument used in favor of this theory is the strong opposition it is meeting from bankers, brokers, mining and insurance companies, large land holders, corporations, and capital of every kind. From this they negatively argue, that what is bad for them must necessarily be good for the poor man. Nothing can be more foolish than such an argument. Granted that capital is opposed to its adoption, is that the reason why the new Constitution would prove of benefit to the working classes?

On the contrary, we believe it would work injury—serious injury to their interests.

Capital and labor are mutually dependent, one upon the other. All injury done to the one naturally reacts upon the other. Now, capital is very sensitive, and the money classes would not so determinedly oppose the new Constitution unless its provisions seriously menaced their interests. Drive capital from the State and what would become of the poor man? Where would our mechanics and laborers find employment when capitalists would cease to invest money in the creation of houses, in manufactures, in mining operations, in industrial works of every kind?

This is no chimerical argument, no illusory prediction. See how capital hid itself away, when, a short time ago, threats of violence were heard, and hundreds of men were glad to work even for the beggarly pittance of a dollar a day. All our sympathies are with the poor; with them we are identified; and it is in their interests we speak and advise them not to be led astray by specious arguments, but to study carefully their own welfare and that of their families before they vote for the new Constitution. We know and admit there are several excellent provisions in it, but on the other hand there are many bad ones. The Constitution of a State is an instrument which should be of so perfect a character that few could cavil at it; and certainly it should be one that would not array against itself the almost united voice of the business community.

Uprising of the Fossils.

The new Constitution has brought about a curious sort of fossil resurrection quite marvelous to behold. The ghosts of the buried past uproar, as Ritchter would put it, and walk forth in broad daylight. This class is as distinct and as well defined as any could be. It is composed of men who, from one cause or another, have been retired to private life. Some of them have been obscured for nearly a quarter of a century. Chief among them is Vol. E. Howard. His career culminated in the position of Major-General of the law and order forces in 1856. He disappeared from view shortly after his seizure by the Vigilance Committee in the plaza in front of the old City Hall. If a search were made for a colleague for this frisky megatherium, Judge Terry would at once be selected. He was one of the Supreme Judges of this State at a period to which the longest memory scarcely reaches. Since the duel in which poor Broderick fell, he has not been before the public.

These personages, too ancient to be taken up by any party, are fitly reinforced by the venerable Sam Soule. The new Constitution is just crotchety enough to receive the enthusiastic support of the last-named gentleman. O. C. Pratt comes naturally and easily into the group. In the dim past he was a Judge of a District Court in this city. M. M. Estee, though a young man, is not altogether out of place. The Ctacombs would have no terror for him if he thought a good office could be picked up among the piles of decaying bones there stored. He has been running for every political office in sight since he became of legal age, at the hand of all parties, and between times for any vacant Judgeship that could be reached.

And the squad is fitly marshaled by Alexander Campbell, the *Chronicle's* attorney. If anybody should have sat down a month ago for the purpose of foretelling what men in California above the average run would espouse the cause of the new Constitution he would infallibly have pointed out these gentlemen. They have all passed so far down the ringing grooves of time thet no political trump could call them back to life. But, inordinate ambition surviving, it was as certain as anything could be, that any new party, no matter how destructive its aims or wild its programme, would secure their support. Anything for a taste of public life once more.—*S. F. Bulletin.*

Democrats and the Constitution.

It is gratifying to observe that a large proportion of the Democratic Press of the State oppose the Constitution. It is not a Democratic measure, it is not a question on which party lines can be fairly drawn. Whether Democrats support it or oppose it, is not of party concern, but solely of individual choice, and cannot in any proper manner affect the standing of the voter in his Democracy. And this position should be maintained in every county and precinct, in every Committee or meeting, in relation to party matters, from this time until the day of voting. That it will be wisdom for Democrats to labor to defeat it, and defeat it by an overwhelming vote, is the unshaken conviction of the "Examiner." That it will overthrow the detestable spirit of Kearneyism, which is aimed mainly at the Democratic cause, is certain. And that there are thousands of the honest and earnest workingmen who will help to do this, is beyond question. The class who will follow after Kearney are the Radicals of his organization, and it is idle and absurd for the Democracy to expect to bring this class to support the Democratic ticket at any time. Accordingly, to break down this vile Radicalism of the sand-lot ruffian agitator and craven blusterer, the Democrats all over the State will pursue the best line of policy, zealously working to defeat the ratification of the proposed Constitution by the most tremendous majority that can be brought to bear against it.—*S. F. Examiner.*

Subsidies.

If there is one question more than another upon which the people of this State have made up their minds it is the question of Subsidies. Under the administration of Governor Haight a law was passed allowing the people of any county to vote 5 per cent. of the assessed valuation of their property towards building railroads. But the measure became so obnoxious that the repeal of the "five per cent. law" was universally demanded, and the Legislature at the next session lost no time in tearing it from the statute book by an overwhelming vote. But in the proposed Constitution there is *no limitation whatever* to the amount of debt two-thirds of the voters of a county may incur *for any purpose*. The Legislature will be utterly powerless to prevent a county from bankrupting itself in favor of some railroad company that has the money to buy and colonize votes enough to secure a county subsidy. And thus one of the principal safeguards against wholesale confiscation of property in the old Constitution is swept away in the new.—*Cor. Fresno Expositor.*

Objections to the Constitution.

How will the new Constitution affect the farmers—the producers of our bread and the bottom of all industries? Capitalists and bankers can pack their trunks and go, but the farmer is anchored, and will be ruined. If the new Constitution is adopted by the popular vote, the Chinese, so hateful and superior to Kearney, will populate this State as sure as time lasts—and the Kearney crowd, professing to drive away John, are in fact laboring to give them permaneut possession. The new Constitution destroys our Common Schools. By dividing up the thing among the counties, and making fifty-two differeut standard text books, a perfect Babel will follow in our school system. Section 3, Article 18, requires the survey of all lands before the Assessor can list the same. This will levy a tax of millions, as it is thought most of the lands will have to be re-surveyed. Questions in litigation will arise, which will cause every section of the Constitution to be interpreted by the Courts, at a cost of millions of hard earned money. The new Constitution contains so many new provisions that even the Courts will be befogged over the many new provisions. Look at the proposition to tax all debts and credits. This provision will raise the rates of interest, make the renewal of loans difficult, and add a percent to every article the consumer purchases. The importer, who owes for his goods, can get no deduction of his debts, as his creditors live out of the State, while he is taxed on the full amount of the credit he gives, as well as on the interest money he borrows. The merchant must therefore raise the price of his goods proportionably, and the consumer must foot the bills. All foreign insurance companies will be driven out of the State if the new Constitution is adopted, and the home companies so crippled as to be compelled to raise their rates. The most oppressive and hateful provision in the Constitution is that providing for an Income Tax. Who wants an official poking his nose into his business, ascertaining and publishing to the world his exact financial condition?—*Marysville Appeal.*

Demoralizing the School System.

With our school system abridged, the University cut off, politics made a qualification for teaching, and each county a battle ground for book rings, our schools will be so demoralized that sectarian education will flourish rapidly. We believe the educational article was framed to break the school system, and in time divide the school moneys between the different denominations. Read sections 6 and 7 carefully, and we feel certain that if you have a spark of pride for our common schools you will vote against that amplified fiction wrongly termed a Constitution.—*Watsonville Pajaronian, April 12th.*

Stanford and Co.

That the railroad newspaper organs are loudly opposing the new Constitution is the best evidence that Stanford & Co. are secretly for it. They hope by this means to capture the anti-railroad vote of the State for the instrument, by making people believe that they themselves are against it. It is a part of that strategy of which they are masters.—*Exchange.*

The advocates of the new Constitution chiefly belong to the discontented class of society—people who, for some reason or another, have failed in the business of life. These, naturally enough, desire a new deal, since, if they cannot better themselves, they cannot well be worse off than they are. Everyone who, by his own carelessness, or crime, has been reduced to his last bit, is sure to vote for the new Constitution in the hope of obtaining a share in the property of others.—*San Jose Mercury.*

Its Most Extraordinary Bull.

We do not think that it is hypercriticism to say that under section 4 of Article IV. of the new Constitution natives are excluded from the basis of representation. We have read the section again and again for the purpose of discovering whether any other reading is possible, but we have not been successful. The section lays down the rules which are to govern the Legislature in fixing and adjusting the Legislative districts, and then adds: "But in making such adjustment no persons who are not eligible to become citizens of the United States under the naturalization laws shall be counted as forming part of the population of any district,"

The object of this restriction is well understood. The calculation was to exclude the Chinese from the representative basis. There was a sort of heroic self-denial in declaring that the race which all desired should be excluded from the State should not be used as a political lever. Allied to this idea, and co-operating with it, was the more selfish purpose on the part of some interior delegates or reducing the political power of San Francisco. But the weapon hurled at us was in the nature of a boomerang which seems to exclusively compose the arsenal of the Constitution. If there be 30,000 Chinamen in this city there are rising 70,000 or 80,000 in the interior; so the latter would lose politically relatively more than San Francisco.

But, however this may be, the restriction aimed at the Chinese was so sweeping in its character that it clearly takes in natives also. They are not "eligible to become citizens of the United States under the naturalization laws." Of course natives would not lose their right to vote or hold office. But as a class they would be deprived of representation in the Legislature. The courts could not construe the section in any other way. There is no rule of constitutional interpretation which allows the addition of new sections. If the section were properly constructed it would read as follows: "But in making such adjustment no persons but native citizens of the United States and those who are eligible to become citizens under the naturalization laws thereof, shall be counted as forming a part of the population of any district."

If the Courts in the future were to interpret the new Constitution on the principle of what it did not say, but meant, an entirely new document would in course of time be evolved. Vol. E. Howard, who has assumed the position of expounder-general, finds great difficulty in the reverse process—trying to prove that it does not mean what it plainly says. He has got himself so involved that it is not seen how he can possibly retrace his steps into the domain of plain and logical reasoning.—*Bulletin.*

Carrying It Too Far.

It was surely carrying the insolence of egotism a little too far when the Convention undertook to eulogize its own work at the expense of the taxpayers. It may be, however, that the address which has been sent to every voter is rather an intimation that the Convention is aware of the many defects of the new Constitution, and defends them in advance. Perhaps the Convention thought that much of the new matter introduced was so obscure and involved that it was necessary to state just what it meant, as children label their drawings: This is a horse; this is a house; to prevent the one from being mistaken for the other. In that case the address to the people is not so very unreasonable, after all, for certainly very few persons, after reading the Constitution for themselves, would be likely to adopt the interpretation offered by its framers.

But while a good-natured public might be inclined to accept this as an excuse for the impertinent dictation of the address, its style and manner is wholly indefensible. There is scarcely a line which does not betray the vanity of the writers. "We" did this; "We" have made that; "We" have reduced salaries; "We" have prevented abuses. Surely never was an official document published so interlarded with personal pronouns. Then, again, the pompous assumption that every article will have just the effect intended. Why, already the lawyers have placed a dozen different const uctions on many of them, and three months of practical working would probably make us wonder whether they had any meaning at all.—*San Jose Mercury.*

A Constitution for the Money-Lenders.

The money-lender may deduct from his interest-bearing note the amount which he says he owes to residents of this State. The owner of an unmortgaged farm, or mining claim, or house and lot, or stock of merchandise, or of horses, or cattle, or of any other kind of tangible property, is allowed no such offset, no matter how heavily he may be involved in unsecured indebtedness. A owns a farm on which he labors early and late to earn a precarious living, and owes the merchant, the butcher and doctor, more that it is worth, but is taxed for its full value, with not a cent of deduction on account of his indebtedness. B owns a note from which he derives a handsome income; it is five times more valuable and ten times more productive than A's farm, but all of his alleged indebtedness to merchant, butcher and doctor is deducted from the value at which it is assessed for purposes of taxation. This inequality the new Constitution establishes as a fixed rule. No such inequality is authorized under the existing instrument, This is not the kind of amendments demanded by those who believed in the justice of taxing evidences of indebtedness, the source of the largest incomes, and the safest property in the State.—*El Dorado Democrat, March 15th.*

Fatal to the Mining Interests.

Miners cannot vote for the new Constitution. Whatever might be its effect upon other classes and concerns, its adoption would certainly be fatal to the mining interest and all dependant upon it. Mining is no longer a mere matter of the expenditure of Muscle. It takes capital, and a good deal of it; more, in fact, than usually falls to the lot of individuals. The principal mining operations in every county in this State—gravel and quartz—are conducted by corporations. Generally speaking, the cost of opening and developing a mining claim is greater than an individual is able or cares to incur, while the risk is in most instances hazardous. For these reasons mining enterprises of any importance are commonly prosecuted by incorporated capital. If the work now being prosecuted by corporations in the mineral section should for any cause be stopped, what would there be left of mining? Nothing at all worthy of the name. Anything then that hampers, restricts or offensively meddles with corporations touches the mining interests directly. And the new Constitution does all of that. It practically confiscates water rights; it assumes to dictate what class of labor corporations shall employ; and imposes various restrictions that are idle, useless, unjust and tyrannical. If the new Constitution should carry, many companies would disincorporate and hundreds of enterprises throughout the mining sections would be stopped. There is no use in denying the proposition that mining is risky enough when men have the privilege of investing and spending their money to suit themselves, and that men who are furnishing means to conduct mining operations should be permitted to manage their own affairs. For these reasons we say that the adoption of the new Constitution would strike a deadly blow to the mining interests, and it should and will be strongly opposed throughout the mineral region.—*Calaveras Democrat, April 5.*

Heavy Poll Tax.

The new Constitution imposes a State poll tax of two dollars per annum upon every adult male, in addition to such poll tax as may be levied by the county; so that if that instrument is adopted, every workingman and laborer in this State will pay a poll tax of four dollars each year in addition to such other taxes as the Legislature, Board of Supervisors and Board of Town Trustees may choose to impose upon him. At the going rate of wages it will take nearly three days' work for an ordinary laborer to pay his poll tax.—*Alameda Argus.*

Lumbermen and Ship-owners.

Injurious Effect of the New Constitution Upon this Interest.

We the undersigned lumber merchants and ship-owners, doing business in this State, Oregon and Washington Terrttory, believing the passage of the new Constitution would seriously affect the above business interests, and in so doing endanger the prospects of ourselves and those in our employ, numbering some five thousand, we do earnestly appeal to all such to use their influence in defeating it.

Adams & Taylor,	E. B. Dean & Co.,
S. H. Harmon,	J. Russ & Co.,
Hanson, Ackerson & Co.,	Mendocino Lumber Co.,
I. Kentfield & Co.,	Pope & Talbot,
C. L. Dingely,	McKay & Co.,
Preston & McKinnon,	G. A. Meigs,
Renton, Holmes & Co.,	F. P. & J. A. Hooper,
A. M. Simpson & Bro.	I. & A. M. Cook,
H. B. Tichenor & Co.,	S. L. Mastick & Co.,
Dolbeer & Carson,	

—*San Francisco Post.*

Miscellaneous Opinions.

The following are some of the papers of the coast which have spoken out adversely to the new Constitution. We give but one or two reasons advanced by each, taken at random, out of scores of objections raised and sound reasons given, and in many cases indicate only the fact of opposition where quotation cannot be concisely made. Nearly all the papers named below have made the subject a text for elaborate editorials, and no mere "line" characterization can give any adequate idea of the vigor, detail, force, and fairness with which the new Constitution is being debated by the press of the State and coast.

1. The San Francisco *Evening Bulletin:* Because it is unnecessary; the Old Constitution is sufficient with fifty lines of amendment. It will unsettle business, and is dangerous to the State.

2. San Francisco *Evening Post:* Because of very many cogent reasons, most of which point to great damage to the State.

3. The San Francisco *Daily Alta:* The old is better than the new.

4. The Colusa *Sun:* Because the Railroad Commission, which is autocratic; because it is oppressive.

5. San Francisco *Daily Examiner:* Its virtues are veneering, paint and putty, and its faults are ill covered by these.

6. Butte County *Register:* Because of its impracticable revenue system, and the overthrow of the school system.

7. Rio Vista *Enterprise:* The greater part is full of fatal objections,

8. San Jose *Herald-Argus:* It is full of tricks and subterfuges, meaningless clap-trap and reckless communism.

9. Amador *Ledger:* It throttles the mineral development of California and enforces double taxation.

10. Trinity *Journal:* It will do irreparable injury to tax payers, confiscates all water rights, and confers no powers on the Legislature it has not now, and will upset the school system.

11. Vallejo *Daily Chronicle:* It accomplishes none of the demanded reforms, and opens the door for endless litigation and judicial redetermination.

12. Napa *Daily Register:* It will cause endless litigation and put millions in the pockets of lawyers, and otherwise do great harm to the State.

13. Watsonville *Pajaronian:* Because the Railroad Commission is bad, the whole thing is an attempt to create a Code, and the revenue plan is radically wrong.

14. Placer "Argus:" Better bear the ills we have than fly to those we know not of. It does not check water or land monopoly.

15. Willows "Journal": Under it corruption and fraud unlimited can flourish: It is an everlasting disgrace to the State.

16. Petaluma "Argus": The public school system will receive great damage. On examination, in every instance the Courts decide in favor of the old Constitution.

17. Tehama "Tocsin": It is a bundle of crudities. It provides for imprisonment for civil actions, fixes a property qualification, forces convict labor on us, and disrupts the judicial system.

18. Napa "Reporter": It is revolutionary, injures the poor more than the rich, keeps the railroad in politics, fixes property qualification, and favors mob rule.

19. San Francisco *Exchange:* Now the borrower knows where he stands; under the new Constitution everybody will be at sea.

20. Folsom *Telegraph:* Its provisions are directly antagonistic to the best interests of the State, and will bring to end all enterprise and cripple the energies of the laboring classes.

21. Sacramento *Daily Bee:* It fails to check land monopoly; provides for double taxation, and creates a dangerous Railroad Commission.

22. Chico *Enterprise:* Under it, in eight and a quarter years, the tax on circulating capital will equal the original sum invested.

23. Petaluma *Courier:* The Convention botched the whole matter.

24. San Jose *Daily Mercury:* For some fifty specific reasons, specially elaborated, among others imprisonment on civil process, taking of private property for municipal purposes without prepayment, etc.

25. El Dorado *Republican:* Property may be taxed four times under it.

26. Oakland *Daily Times:* It makes taxation unequal; it attacks the school system; it is full of doubt and uncertainty; it is altogether wrong.

27. Santa Rosa *Times:* Though its adoption would benefit us personally, we are conscientiously opposed to it, as its provisions are detrimental to the best interests of the State.

28. Alameda *Argus:* There are so many provisions which operate directly contrary to the purpose for which they are intended.

29. Stockton *Daily Independent:* The liberty of the citizen is attacked; property qualification to hold office created: it erects an alarmingly dangerous triumvirate; attacks the school system and provides for double taxation.

27. San Jose "Daily Herald": It is communistic in its tendencies and would work incalculable injury to every interest in the State, if adopted,

31. Solano "Daily Times": It is partisan, is a body of irrepealable legislation and has destructive and inexpedient judicial school and revenue systems and Railroad Commissions.

32. Marin County "Journal": Its adoption would be a calamity as to taxation, railroad management, labor interests, business enterprise, etc.

33. Anaheim "Gazette": Among many objections is that it destroys the educational system, and replaces it with one full of dangers and errors.

34. Oroville "Mercury": The welfare of the State depends on our educational system, and the new Constitution doubles the errors and evils of the present school laws.

35. Sutter "Banner": It abolishes Sutter county by its iniquitous judicial changes.

36. Nevada "Daily Transcript": It strikes a direct and fatal blow to mining interests, crushes out our leading mining corporations, and will impoverish mining communities. It is losing its quondam admirers in this section.

37. Los Angeles "Herald": Because of its bad revenue, railroad, judicial and school provisions. Its article on municipal corporations is a betrayal of the people.

38. San Francisco "Argonaut:" It contains nothing worthy not already in the present Constitution or the prevailing laws of the State.

39. Fresno "Expositor": Its revenue system will entail a heavy burden on the borrowing classes, and forces triple and quadruple taxation. It will work a great injury to the best interests of the State.

40. San Francisco "Commercial Advocate": It shows an absence of just perception of equity, absence of protection to individual rights, absence of recognition of pure freedom which, while it allows unrestrained action so far as no wrong is consummated, yet holds in check the intention to perpetrate evil. It stands a record of shame for California.

41. Inyo "Independent": It tears up the school system and gives nothing in return, and denies the accepted principle of good government in toto, i. e., that the school fund is common property, and should ever remain subject to common control.

42. Territorial "Enterprise," (Virginia City): By this instrument not only California, but the whole United States has been wronged. It is a city-made instrument, gives power totally un-American, and is generally bad and bigoted.

43. Grass Valley "Union:" It is a senseless crusade against incorporations, and will affect mining interests disastrously.

44. San Francisco *News Letter:* It failed to be an abortion because it was delivered after and not before its time.

45. Colton *Semi-Tropic:* This one article of taxation is enough. By it lawyers will grow rich and taxpayers poor.

46. *The Pacific:* The financial section is bad and will not work well, and will result in confusion and litigation never equalled.

47. Modoc *Independent:* It is composed in the main of useless and superfluous ideas.

48. San Francisco *Commercial Herald:* It is rife with pernicious features that could scarcely fail to invade vested rights and disintegrate consolidated interests. It imposes double taxation, separates San Francisco from legislative control, is revolutionary and communistic.

49. Mendocino *Democrat:* At this time our feelings is against it most decidedly.

50. Tulare *Times:* Kearney proposes to adopt the new Constitution, drive out the officers, get the Legislature upset the judicial system, force a prohibition law, etc.

51. Sacramento *Sunday Times:* Let well enough alone. We believed there were defects in the old Constitution, but these could have been remedied without revolutionizing the whole form of State government.

52. Lower Lake *Bulletin:* It throws the burden of taxation on the borrower.

53. Santa Barbara *Advertiser:* There are serious omissions in the new Constitution, matters of grave interest to hundreds of thousands.

54. *Mountain Democrat:* It is no improvement on the old. The taxation clause provides for inequality.

55. San Francisco *Spirit of the Times:* For many reasons set forth in detail concerning the chief articles of the instrument.

56. Santa Rosa *Daily Democrat:* It is too much like a leap in the dark.

57. Ferndale *Enterprise:* The old Constitution, as a whole, is better.

58. "Democratic Dispatch": It is not the people's fault that it took so much time to do so little'

59. "Daily People's Cause": (Red Bluff): The suffrage article is simply preposterous.

60. Castroville "Argus": The Railroad Commission provision is not a wise one. The text-book provision is open to just opposition.

61. Marysville "Daily Appeal": It establishes double taxation: its Railroad Commission is bad; the present organic law is the best.

62. Lassen "Advocate": It is encumbered with useless and visionary provisions.

63. San Mateo "Times-Gazette": If adopted, it is probable San Mateo County will lose her taxes now collected of the Spring Valley Water Company, under the exemption provided if the works are taken for municipal purposes.

64. Mariposa "Gazette": It is safer to hold to that we have tried.

95. Merced "Express": The old Constitution, with half a dozen amendments, was all that was required.

66. Antioch "Ledger": The Railroad Commissioner clause, the personal responsibility clause for Directors, that concerning water franchises, and others, are so entirely at variance with present laws, that people will hesitate. It has untried clauses, reading like a Code, which had been better left to the Legislature.

67. Santa Clara "Echo:" There will be few intelligent voters who, on giving it their careful consideration, will not find some objectionable features.

68. Calaveras "Chronicle:" In return for all this expense the people are granted the boon of holding a special election at great additional expense. * * * A good share of their time the delegates sat squandering the people's money, drivelling about economy and reform, and indulging in [illegible] bladher.

69. Yolo "Mail:" Land monopoly is not checked; women are put on a level with Chinamen; the judicial system is changed, possibly not for the better, etc.

70. Amador "Times:" It seems to be intended as a political, civil and criminal Code; a treatise on banking, agriculture, taxation, jurisprudence and education. The old fogies who got up the United States Constitution did not understand the art of amplification, but strange enough their work stands, and antiquated thinkers believe its brevity and simplicity are two of its crowning glories.

71. Amador "Dispatch:" Opposed, because it is too radical a change of the organic law.

72. The Reno "Gazette" says that the State of Nevada is willing to receive the capital that will be driven from California by the adoption of the new Constitution.

73. Visalia "Delta:" There are so many things to offset the good that we must look with disfavor upon its adoption as a whole.

74. Sonora "Democrat:" It is too wordy and seeks too much to take the place of a code of laws.

75. Contra Costa "Gazette:" As the discussion proceeds the ambiguity and doubtful meaning of the terms employed in many of its important provisions are made so apparent as to convince any one giving them any attention that no positive opinion of their effect can be warranted until they have had a final judicial interpretation.

76. Alameda "Encinal:" It would be hazarding the welfare of the whole people of the State to adopt it as the organic law.

77. Ventura "Free Press:" The educational clause concerning text books is a grave blunder. It will result in wrangling and demoralization.

78. San Francisco "Merchant," If the new Constitution is adopted, we will be worse off than Bonaparte's army after the burning of Moscow. We will lose one-half the population of California, and ruin the other during the retreat.

79. Tuolumne "Independent:" Every day develops some new defect in the new Constitution, which was recently jumbled together by the political place-hunters' Convention at Sacramento. A few amendments to the old instrument was all the people expected and desired.

80. Stockton "Herald:" In many things the old is superior to the new Constitution. The 'Herald' opposes the adoption of the Constitution.

81. Berkely "Advocate:" The delegates failed to redeem their pledges as to the checking of land monopoly.

82. Reno "Journal:" The voters of California will probably reject the new Constitution, and have reason to thank heaven that the Convention is forever adjourned.

83. Chico "Evening Record:" It is a mass of gibberish. If anything can be more absurd than its schedule, it must be the Constitution itself.

APPEAL TO VOTERS.

☞ If every friend of the old Constitution would try and win even only one vote from the ranks of the misguided supporters of the new instrument, between now and the 7th of May, its defeat would be assured. Of course there are many who have ability to convert a large number, but there is scarcely any one so destitute of influence as not to be able to convert ONE erring brother into the right way of thinking. When so much is at stake patriotism and love of country should make every conservative man a Missionary from now till the battle is over. We appeal to the intelligent voters of California everywhere to drop all other business and devote a few days to saving the State from the terrible disgrace and ruin the adoption of the Sand-lot Constitution would bring upon us. And on the day of election vote early. See that your friends vote. Try and persuade those that are wavering that to vote "NO" is altogether the right thing to do. A score of earnest determined men at every polling place working all day for the good cause will make in the aggregate a difference of many thousand votes. If one grand effort is made all along the line, victory is certain.